

# REPORT ON NATIVE PAPERS IN BENGAL

FOR THE  
Week ending the 22nd September 1906.

## CONTENTS.

	Page.		Page.
<b>I.—FOREIGN POLITICS.</b>		<b>(f)—Questions affecting the land—</b>	
Persian politics ... ..	853	Nil.	
Persian affairs ... ..	ib.		
The sinking of the <i>Knight Commander</i> ... ..	ib.		
<b>II.—HOME ADMINISTRATION.</b>		<b>(g)—Railways and Communications, including Canals and Irrigation—</b>	
<b>(a)—Police—</b>		A railway complaint ... ..	858
Crime in Mymensingh ... ..	853	The goods clerk of the Khulna railway station ... ..	ib.
The kidnapping scare ... ..	ib.		
The kidnapping scare ... ..	ib.	<b>(h)—General—</b>	
Wanted police inquiry into a recent case of death in Calcutta ... ..	ib.	Relief of distress in the 24-Parganas ... ..	858
A strange defamation case ... ..	ib.	China, Persia, and India ... ..	ib.
The Arms Act ... ..	ib.	Introduction of the representative form of government in India ... ..	ib.
<b>(b)—Working of the Courts—</b>		Grain-riots ... ..	ib.
The acquittal of Wood, the accused in a recent case of outrage on a female at Khargpur ... ..	854	The improvement of fisheries in Bengal ... ..	ib.
Administration of justice in the Sonthal Parganas ... ..	ib.	The agricultural situation in Backergunge and measures of relief in connexion therewith ... ..	859
Biased courts ... ..	855	The partition of Midnapore ... ..	ib.
<b>(c)—Jails—</b>		The transport of rice ... ..	ib.
Nil.		"I. O. S." in the <i>Pioneer</i> ... ..	ib.
<b>(d)—Education—</b>		A Musalman judge for the Calcutta High Court ... ..	860
A suggestion ... ..	855	Alleged incorrectness in the prices current published in the <i>Calcutta Gazette</i> ... ..	ib.
"Danger to education in Eastern Bengal" ... ..	ib.	False reports ... ..	ib.
Certain Sub-Inspectors of Schools and the impending reorganization of the Bengal Education Department. ... ..	856	Lady Minto's Nursing Fund and the prevailing distress ... ..	ib.
Drill in the lower primary schools ... ..	ib.		
The new University regulations ... ..	ib.	<b>III.—LEGISLATION.</b>	
The proposed Sanskrit grammars for the Calcutta University ... ..	857	Nil.	
<b>(e)—Local Self-Government and Municipal Administration—</b>		<b>IV.—NATIVE STATES.</b>	
Nil.		Nil.	
		<b>V.—PROSPECTS OF THE CROPS AND CONDITION OF THE PEOPLE.</b>	
		The agricultural situation in Comilla ... ..	860
		A public fund and the Collector of Dacca ... ..	ib.
		Floods in the Dacca district ... ..	ib.
		Distress ... ..	ib.
		The situation in Mymensingh ... ..	861
		The condition of the people in certain villages in Backergunge ... ..	ib.
		Reported famine in Bagerhat ... ..	ib.
		Relief measures ... ..	ib.
		Distress in the Khulna district ... ..	ib.



## VI.—MISCELLANEOUS.

Surendra Babu's crowning	...	861
Babu S. N. Banerji's "crowning and anointing"	...	ib.
The right to <i>loot</i> rice in famines	...	ib.
Revolution <i>versus</i> peace	...	862
Babu Bipin Chandra Pal's views on the present political situation in Bengal	...	ib.
The controversy over the desirability of petitioning the Government	...	ib.
A division in the camp	...	863
Sir A. Fraser's speech at Dundee	...	ib.
Golden India	...	ib.
The "Golden Bengal"	...	ib.
The "Golden Bengal" Association	...	864
Golden India	...	ib.
The <i>Durga Puja</i> and the <i>swadeshi</i>	...	ib.
Military virtues among Indians	...	ib.
Foreign sugar	...	865
Foreign sugar	...	ib.
Cow's blood in European sugar	...	ib.
The forbidden salt	...	ib.
The white man's pranks	...	ib.
Impoverishment of India	...	ib.
A worthy example	...	866
"Where is happiness?"	...	ib.
Grievances of Indian settlers in South Africa	...	...
The Indian National Congress	...	868

## URIYA PAPERS.

Old and experienced teachers in Sambalpur discouraged	...	868
Objections to some nominations made by the Commissioner of Orissa	...	ib.
The Education Department in Sambalpur	...	869
Expulsion of Kabulis from Kalahandi and other States	...	ib.
The law classes in the Ravenshaw College	...	ib.
The dangerous state of the Napo road near the Napo bridge in Balasore	...	ib.

## URIYA PAPERS—concl'd.

Babu Umesh Chandra Bose recommended for a place on the Cuttack District Board	...	869
A statement of the Deputy Director of Agriculture controverted	...	ib.
A case of miscarriage of justice	...	ib.
The salt-tax in India	...	ib.
A meeting of Tributary Chieftains at Cuttack	...	870
Donations in favour of the Cuttack General Hospital	...	ib.
Liberality of the Maharaja of Darbhanga	...	ib.
The death of the Raja of San Khemundi mourned	...	ib.
The death of Brindaban Chandra Das mourned	...	ib.
An accident	...	ib.
A snakescare in Ankola in Jajpur	...	ib.
Devastations committed in Balrampur by wild elephants and other animals	...	ib.
Distress in Sambalpur	...	871
Distress in Mayurbhanj	...	ib.
Relief of distress in Balasore	...	ib.
Distress in Dhenkanal	...	ib.
Distress in Orissa	...	ib.
High price of rice and paddy in Jajpur	...	ib.
Difficulties experienced in procuring rice in Jajpur	...	ib.
High price of rice in Puri	...	ib.
Public health in Dhenkanal	...	ib.
Public health in Hindole	...	872
Cholera in Bhabanipatna in Sambalpur	...	ib.
Public health in Puri	...	ib.
The weather in Balasore	...	ib.
Precarious weather in Kendrapara	...	ib.
The weather and food stuffs in Talcher	...	ib.
The weather in Cuttack	...	ib.
The weather in Jajpur	...	ib.
The weather in Kendrapara	...	ib.
The weather in Puri	...	ib.

## ASSAM PAPERS.

Nil.



## I.—FOREIGN POLITICS.

THE *Roznama-i-Mukaddas Hablul Mateen* [Calcutta] of the 14th September has a long article headed "Persia and the Persians," showing that the present revolutionary

ROZNAME-I-MUKADDAS  
HABLUL MATEEN,  
Sept. 14th, 1906.

Persian politics.

tendency of the Persians owes its origin partly to the rivalry of the European powers in extending their influence in Persia, and partly to the awakening caused by the rapid advance of Japan in civilization.

2. Referring to the recent affairs in Persia, the *Hindi Bangavasi* [Calcutta] fails to understand why the Persians should take refuge in the British Legation. The

HINDI BANGAVASI,  
Sept. 17th, 1906.

Persian affairs.

paper wishes to know if the English have any connection with the Reformation in Persia.

3. The *Daily Hitavadi* [Calcutta] of the 16th September relates how the Russian Government now refuse to pay compensation to the British Government for the sinking of the British ship *Knight Commander* and how,

DAILY HITAVADI,  
Sept. 16th, 1906.

The sinking of the *Knight Commander*.

although the British Government suggests referring this question to the decision of the Hague Conference, the Russian Government remains silent, and then proceeds to contrast the tame attitude of the British Government on this occasion with the pride and spirit it displayed on the occasion of the late dispute with Turkey on the Sinai boundary question, and finally concludes with the remark that this difference of manners on the two occasions is ridiculous.

## II.—HOME ADMINISTRATION.

## (a)—Police.

4. A correspondent of the *Charu Mihir* [Mymensingh] of the 11th September speaks of the prevalence of lawlessness in the villages of Senerasi and Harua in the

CHARU MIHIR,  
Sept. 11th, 1906.

Crime in Mymensingh.

Iswarganj thana. There are a number of "C" class men in these two places who are now taking vengeance on a number of villagers who on one occasion gave evidence against them in cases under section 110, Criminal Procedure Code.

5. The *Bihar Bandhu* [Bankipur] of the 13th September gives an account of the kidnapping scare at Patna, where, the paper says, three men looking like Africans were seized

BIHAR BANDHU,  
Sept. 13th, 1906.

The kidnapping scare.

by the people, one of them red-handed, inasmuch as he was found carrying a lad. The paper has, however, had no authenticated information on the subject, but would urge the authorities to be on their guard.

6. *Al Punch* [Bankipur] of the 13th September also refers to this scare in Patna.

AL PUNCH,  
Sept. 13th, 1906.

7. The *Daily Hitavadi* [Calcutta] of the 14th September expresses a hope that the Commissioner of the Calcutta Police will try his best to elucidate the mystery which now surrounds the death of the girl Charusila Devi,

DAILY HITAVADI,  
Sept. 14th, 1906.

Wanted police inquiry into a recent case of death in Calcutta.

wife of a clerk in the Barabazar Post Office, which a Coroner's jury unanimously held to have been caused by a severe assault, marks of which were found on the girl's person after death by the Police Surgeon, Major Vaughan. The paper remarks that it would be most disgraceful to the police if in the heart of the metropolis, the offender in a case of murder like this is not traced out.

8. The *Hitvarta* [Calcutta] of the 16th September would like to have answers to the following questions:—

HITVARTA,  
Sept. 16th, 1906.

A strange defamation case.

(1) Why was the defamation case against the Editor of the *Sandhya* not instituted in Calcutta, where the paper is published?

(2) Why was a warrant issued in a defamation case for which there is a civil remedy?

(3) How can the offence be called criminal?

9. Referring to the rigorous character of the Arms Act, the same paper has an article in course of which the following occurs:—

HITVARTA.

The Arms Act.

The Englishmen who are readers of history are perfectly aware that while the Indians were free to use arms in the times of the Moghals, they never



behaved in the brutal manner that Englishmen did in days gone by, when they always tried to curtail the authority of their King and were ready to cut his head and make a football of it. It is then inexplicable why these Englishmen fear to trust the Indians, who always acknowledged the divine character of their King and worshipped him accordingly. The only reason is that Englishmen consider others to be like themselves.

Deprived of the means of self-defence, the Indians are living in the midst of dangers, but the Government say that they have undertaken to protect the lives of their subjects. Is it a fact? Can the Government say on oath that they protect the people, when we see that a native loses his life at the hands of a European and the dacoits plunder the house of a peaceful citizen?

People now accuse the Government of indifference to the number of deaths caused by wild beasts. They say that when hundreds of thousands of men are being carried away by famine, plague, cholera, malaria, etc., what does it matter if a few lakhs more are killed by wild beasts? It will reduce the strength of the nation, which would please the Government. Does an accusation like this add to the credit of the Government?

The paper cites the case in which one Ramphal Lal of Palamau was convicted the other day under section 22 of the Arms Act for permitting his brother to use a sword for which the former had obtained a license. The fact is that the provisions of the Act have been so framed as to make the keeping of arms very difficult.

The provisions of the Act show that Government does not like that the people of India should possess arms. The rigours of the Act have, however, not yet been pushed to the point for which they are intended. It will be when the Indians will not be allowed to use a pen-knife, the tailor a pair of scissors, and the barber a razor. It is then that the people will be able to realize the real strength, pride and arrogance of the English. The Government should take early steps to forbid the use of these weapons.

(b)—Working of the Courts.

MEDINI BANDHAV,  
Sept. 12th, 1906.

10. The *Medini Bandhav* [Midnapore] of the 12th September, referring to the acquittal of Wood, the accused in a recent case of outrage on a female at Khargpur, calls upon its countrymen, and specially its countrywomen, to learn to rely on their own strength for the prevention in future of outrages like these.

The acquittal of Wood, the accused in a recent case of outrage on a female at Khargpur.

HITAVADI,  
Sept. 14th, 1906.

11. In continuation of what was written in a previous issue (see Report on Native Papers for 8th September 1906, paragraph 53) about the administration of justice at Dumka, the *Hitavadi* [Calcutta] of the 14th September says:—

Administration of justice in the Sonthal Parganas.

There are six pleaders at Dumka. Of these, only two are liked by Mr. Thomson—one Babu Beni Madhav Chakravarti, Government Pleader, and the other, Babu Abinash Chandra Baksi, the Vice-Chairman of the local Municipality, of which Mr. Thomson is the Chairman. Mr. Thomson is very anxious to establish a small town at Dumka under the name of Thomson Town and Abinash Babu is helping him in the matter in many ways. Mr. Thomson has gone out on leave, but he has left Mr. Samuel Chandra, a Junior Deputy Magistrate receiving a salary of Rs. 250, instead of Babu Nagendra Nath Gupta, the Senior Deputy Magistrate of the place, whose present pay is Rs. 600 per mensem, to officiate in his post. It is simply regrettable that Mr. Scroope, the just and noble-minded Deputy Commissioner of the place, has sanctioned such an improper arrangement. On the 20th August last, a case against one Vishnu Keyat, an inhabitant of Kumrabad, was being heard in the court of Babu Abinash Chandra Mukharji, Deputy Magistrate. The complainant in the case was an influential man, whilst the defendant was a poor illiterate rustic. The court, therefore, requested the officiating Sub-divisional Officer to give the defendant permission to engage a pleader to defend him. On this, Mr. Samuel Chandra ordered, "Please ask the accused to name the pleader or mukhtar he wishes to engage and let me know." The defendant reported that he had engaged the services of Haran Babu as



his pleader. But this was "refused," and the defendant was told that he must engage either the Government Pleader or Babu Abinash Chandra Baksi. It so happened that Abinash Babu had been engaged by the complainant, and the services of the Government Pleader could not be secured on that day. This led to the postponement of the case till the 28th, but still Haran Babu or any other pleader was not allowed to appear in it.

Another case. A police-constable named Baldeo Tewari stood accused under section 409 of the Indian Penal Code and applied for permission to engage a pleader for his defence. Mr. Chandra ordered, "Let him name a pleader who will be acceptable to the court and then I will consider it." The defendant's brother took Haran Babu before the court and expressed his desire to engage him. The court thereupon asked him to make a written application. But when this was made, the court wrote on it the order, "Refused." Haran asked the court, "Will you please note the reason?" Mr. Chandra replied, "I have no disliking for you or for any of you, but you can't expect reasons for every order which we pass in the Sonthal Parganas." A second petition was made asking for permission to engage Babu Nabin Madhav Chakravarti, another pleader. But Nabin Babu also became unacceptable to the court, which, on its own initiation, ordered, "Abinash Babu is allowed." The accused was a poor man and, with tears in his eyes, told the court that he was unable to pay the high fee of Abinash Babu, but still the court was not moved to pity. A third application was then made praying for permission to engage either Babu Surendra Nath Ghoshal or Babu Radha Kinkar Ray. This time the court gave the defendant permission to engage Radha Kinkar Babu. Babu Radha Kinkar was ill on that day and did not come to court. In spite of this, the court went on hearing the case and took the depositions of all witnesses for the prosecution. As a last resort, the defendant's brother went to Mr. Scroope and told him everything. At first Mr. Scroope did not believe him, but afterwards gave him a letter for Mr. Chandra. On receiving this letter and a fourth application from the defendant Mr. Chandra ordered, "Nabin Babu allowed." In this state of things it is necessary that the Deputy Commissioner should issue a permanent order by which the freedom of parties to choose their own pleaders may be maintained.

12. Referring to the decision of the Howrah courts in the two cases relating to the strike of the employes of the East Indian Railway, in one of which the accused

Biased courts.

was sentenced to two years' rigorous imprisonment with a fine of Rs. 50 for the alleged offence of throwing an acid on the head booking-clerk at Howrah, while in the other a booking-clerk who was charged with misappropriating public money was considered innocent by the Assistant Station Master and discharged by the court, the *Bharat Mitra* [Calcutta] of the 17th September asks if a severe punishment for a light offence, as in the first case, and no punishment even after the cash was found short, as in the other, do not show a bias on the part of the courts trying these cases.

BHARAT MITRA,  
Sept. 17th, 1906.

(d)—Education.

13. The *Bihar Bandhu* [Bankipur] of the 13th September supports the suggestion of the old *Beharee* newspaper of Bankipur that the amount collected for the proposed Ranchi College should be distributed among the private colleges of Bihar.

A suggestion.

BIHAR BANDHU,  
Sept. 13th, 1906.

14. It appears, says the *Sanjivani* [Calcutta] of the 13th September, that Mr. Stapleton, Inspector of Schools, Dacca Division, has made it a point not to give to schools established by Hindus certificates for affiliation to the Calcutta University. Twenty or 25 new schools have been established in the Division, and their owners have spent large sums of money with a view to making them successful. But none of them have received certificates from Mr. Stapleton. A public-spirited zamindar some time ago established an excellent entrance school at Kishorganj at a monthly cost of Rs. 400, but it did not receive the necessary certificate. It was subsequently affiliated to the

"Danger to education in Eastern Bengal."

SANJIVANI,  
Sept. 13th, 1906.



National Council of Education. The schools at Nababpur, Paikpara, Kazirpagla and Kukute are doing excellent service to the country by giving education to boys of poor and middle class people. But their proprietors are being discouraged in this good work by the fact that the schools are not receiving certificates from Mr. Stapleton. A school newly established at Jaydebpur by the local zamindar family and highly spoken of by even the District Magistrate will not, it has been ordered by Mr. Stapleton, receive a certificate for three years to come. It appears from all this that Mr. Stapleton does not like that poor Hindu boys should receive education.

SANJIVANI.

15. The same paper protests against the exclusion from the benefits of the impending reorganization scheme of the Education Department of 50 Sub-Inspectors of Schools, whose services are now at the disposal of District Boards. It is pointed out that these officers were originally Government servants; that they are entitled to pension; that the transfer of their services to the control of the District Boards was not of their own seeking and was for a time only; and, lastly, that they were not excluded from the benefits of Sir Alfred Croft's reorganization scheme of 1897.

With reference to the suggestion to make a separate list of Deputy Inspectors and Sub-Inspectors of Schools only, the same paper writes that at present Sub-Inspectors are not allowed pay over Rs. 100 a month and Deputy Inspectors are often recruited from the ranks of teachers.

The combined effect of these two things has been to create a block in promotion for the Sub-Inspectors of the lower grades, who can now look forward to a lift only in the comparatively rare events of a Sub-Inspector on Rs. 100 retiring or being promoted to be a Deputy Inspector.

EDUCATION GAZETTE,  
Sept. 14th, 1906.

16. A correspondent, who signs himself an inspecting officer of the Education Department, writes to the *Education Gazette* [Chinsura] of the 14th September that instruction in drill has been largely a failure in the *pathsalas* in the villages, because the words of command employed in it have to be uttered in English, a language of which both teachers and students in lower primary schools are wholly ignorant. They therefore manage things somehow by an unintelligent repetition of English words strangely pronounced. It would be better therefore if in these lower primary schools for the three infant classes, movement of the limbs to the accompaniment of music were substituted for drill. The boys should be made to stand in the school-yard in orderly formation, and while singing in unison some easy piece of poem or song, should be made to move their limbs by way of suitable action. One or two books on this subject have recently been approved of by Government.

BANGAYASI,  
Sept. 15th, 1906.

17. The *Bangavasi* [Calcutta] of the 15th September thus criticises the new regulations of the Calcutta University:—  
The new University regulations. What was the object of the Government in introducing English education in this country? It is quite clear from the minutes written on the subject by Lord Ellenborough and other English statesmen that the principal object of giving an English education to the people of India is to facilitate the administration of the country. In plain vulgar language, the object of Government in introducing English education in India is to manufacture slaves or servants. If so, we have nothing to say against either the educational policy of Government or the methods adopted by it for imparting education. The master can manufacture the sort of servants he wants, and nobody has any right to object to this. But now service under Government has become for our respectable countrymen the principal means of earning their livelihood, because all other openings for earning a livelihood are closed to them. Trade, manufacture, service in the police and military lines have all become a monopoly of Englishmen. The majority of the three hundred millions of Indians live by agriculture and pay taxes to the English Government. The rest live by helping Englishmen in their business and thereby earning a miserable livelihood. When the majority of the respectable classes of the country have to earn their livelihood by service, they can well point out that the attitude of the Government in regard to the



education of the country is not one which is approved by broad statesmanship, if in manufacturing servants for itself it manufactures monkeys. The ascendancy, moreover, of English education has dimmed the lustre of our old, indigenous, genuine system of education and has even made us lose all capacity of carrying on that system; nor can we rely upon it entirely. The *tols* and *chatuspathis*, the *madrassas* and *maktabs*, have now to depend upon the help of the English for their existence and live under the control of the English. All classes of Indians, high and low, have therefore now to go to the English for their education. Have we not a right to express our objection if Government seeks to impart an education which conflicts with the nature of the country and its people, and the convictions of the latter, and thereby seeks to pervert the very nature of our young boys? All the more have we a right to express our opinions on the system of education, as the English rulers are every now and then in the habit of saying that their object in introducing English education is to awaken the intelligence of the people of India and make men of the Hindus and Musalmans with the help of the light of modern Western civilization.

May we ask why the new Universities Act was enacted? To answer in the words of Lord Curzon, it became necessary to find a new path because the experience of half a century had shown that the old Universities had not produced very good results. But a perusal of the new regulations will convince one that no attempts have been made to diagnose the disease. The remedy which has been provided is, therefore, what may be called only an external application. But a nostrum or such an application never cures a deep-seated disease. By a queer mixture of the old and the new, a thing has been produced which will not be easily digestible by anybody. Do the English want to make us thorough-going *feringhis*? If that is their object, it will not be served by the new system. If Government wants to spread a knowledge of Western arts and sciences in this country, the new regulations, instead of helping its object, will rather throw obstacles in its path. If the English really and honestly want to develop the heart and the intellect of the Indians, the new regulations will render them little help in the achievement of their object. The old system turned out parrots from the University, who spent all their after-lives in ease and luxury; the new University will also do very much the same. Under the new system examinations will have to be passed as under the old, many things will have to be learned which will be of no use to the students, and the latter will have to go through, as formerly, a large heap of books. The difference between the old system and the new is not very marked. Merely a lessening of the dose of medicine will not cure the deep-seated malady, which has affected our educational system. But if the Government wants only to manufacture slaves and shall manufacture nothing but slaves and has passed the new regulations with that one object, then we have nothing to say. We shall, however, ask if the new system will do away with the new political agitation with its concomitant evils? Our belief is that it will not. The truth is that this sort of agitation will not cease so long as Government will continue to distrust us, will continue to be frightened by imagining that there is a tiger in every bush, and so long as it will try to meet our demands by giving us only toys. Moreover, this political agitation has become the means of livelihood to many. In fact, the new system of University education will do good to none. It is a *belatee Delhi ka laadu*.

18. The same paper says that the Calcutta University has shown very

BANGAVASI.

The proposed Sanskrit grammars for the Calcutta University.

nice business instinct by taking upon itself the compilation of the Sanskrit grammars to be read for the Matriculation and the later Arts examinations. However that be, what is wanted is that the books should be really good books. For, the future of Sanskrit learning in this province will depend much upon these books, and the future of Bengali language and literature, too. We would therefore advise the University to advertise a reward for the compilation of the books and to accept the books that appear best to it. We would advise the Pandit community, too, to shake off their indifference and take the compilation of such grammars in hand.



## (g)—Railways and Communications, including Canals and Irrigation.

DAILY HITAVADI,  
Sept. 15th, 1906.

19. A correspondent of the *Daily Hitavadi* [Calcutta] of the 15th September suggests the construction of an over-bridge over the Port Commissioners' railway line at the east (Calcutta) end of the Hooghly Bridge, so as to spare men from office who have to catch their evening trains for home, the risk of getting delayed at this level crossing to allow of a train passing it, and thereby of missing the train they intended to travel by and which, perhaps, is the last train available.

A railway complaint.

KHULNAVASI,  
Sept. 15th, 1906.

20. The *Khulnavasi* [Khulna] of the 15th September complains that the goods clerk of the Khulna station on the Eastern Bengal State Railway is in the habit of making great delay in giving delivery of goods to the Bengali traders of the place. It so happens that the very man who has been sent away by the goods clerk for ten days on the ground of non-arrival of the consignment in his name has had to pay demurrage on the 11th day for taking delivery of the consignment late. This sort of late delivery of consignments is causing great loss to the local Bengali traders in this *Puja* season. Many of the traders are depositing fares of consignments beforehand to the goods clerk for fear of being charged demurrage afterwards. The Marwari traders of the place are not dealt with in this manner. The notice of the railway authorities is drawn to the matter.

The goods clerk of the Khulna railway station.

## (h,—General.

SRI SRI VISHNU  
PRIYA-O-ANANDA  
BAZAR PATRIKA,  
Sept. 6th, 1906.

21. The *Sri Sri Vishnu Priya-o-Ananda Bazar Patrika* [Calcutta] of the 6th September considers that the allowance of 8 annas for each adult and 5 annas for each child per week, which the District Magistrate of the 24-Parganas is giving in some of the villages near Alipore in consequence of a high rise in the prices of rice there, are quite inadequate.

Relief of distress in the 24-Parganas.

DAILY HITAVADI,  
Sept. 7th, 1906.

22. The *Daily Hitavadi* [Calcutta] of the 7th September says, in a mournful tone, that while China and Persia are going to receive constitutional forms of Government, poor India alone remains steeped in darkness in spite of the fact that she is under the sway of the highly civilised British people.

China, Persia and India.

SANJIVANI,  
Sept. 13th, 1906.

23. The *Sanjivani* [Calcutta] of the 13th September asks, if the representative form of government can be introduced into Persia, can it not be introduced into India? Are the Indian subjects of His Majesty the King of England less qualified to govern themselves than the Persians? The autocratic Government of China also is going to vest a large portion of its powers in the people of the country. In this state of things, the Government of India, if it does not wish to earn an extremely bad name for itself, should give a representative form of government to the people of the country.

Introduction of the representative form of government in India.

DAILY HITAVADI,  
Sept. 7th, 1906.

24. Referring to the grain-riots which have recently occurred in Bengal, the *Daily Hitavadi* [Calcutta] of the 7th September says that rice-dealers are artificially raising the price of rice by holding back the stocks they have got. Government should enquire into the matter, forbid all exports of rice, and fix a maximum value for it, else grain-riots will be universal in the country.

Grain-riots.

KHULNAVASI,  
Sept. 8th, 1906.

25. The *Khulnavasi* [Khulna] of the 8th September writes as follows on the question of the improvement of fisheries in Bengal which is now being inquired into by a specially deputed Government officer:—

The improvement of fisheries in Bengal.

- (1) Formerly the *khals*, *bhils* and rivers in the country were more full of water than they are nowadays and they had larger quantities of fish in them too. Many of these *khals*, *bhils*, &c., have from various causes now become almost so dry as to permit of cultivation being carried on in them in the summer months of *Chaitra*, *Baisakh*, etc. It is this lack of water which seems the principal reason of the diminishing supply of fish,



- (2) The water in the water-courses in and about Khulna was formerly sweet, and is now becoming increasingly salt, with the result that fresh-water fish are dying out.
- (3) The rivers of the district have shrunk, and such as they are, they are constantly disturbed by the passing of steamers on them, with the result that eggs of fish in these waters are destroyed now in larger numbers than previously.
- (4) Forty years ago, in the months of *Asvini*, *Shravan*, *Bhadra* and *Aswin*, i.e., the months during which fish generally breed, Hindus judiciously used to forego the use of fish.
- (5) The old practice of permitting bathing, washing and the like in tanks resulted in throwing into the water, oil, dirt, etc., on which the fish could feed and thrive quickly. The present practice of "reserving" tanks from such uses accordingly produced the result that fish bred in these tanks neither grow so rapidly nor taste so sweet as in the past.

26. The *Barisal Hitaishi* [Barisal] of the 9th September inquires what the Government is doing for the people in these days of distress. Official assistance was mainly confined (1) to the granting of agricultural loans,

BARISAL HITAIISHI,  
Sept. 9th, 1906.

The agricultural situation in Backergunge and measures of relief in connexion therewith.

(2) to providing work at which wages could be earned, and 3) to charitable relief in the cases of those who could not work. Of these three forms of relief measures, the second and the third benefited only a handful of men and have now practically been brought to a stop. The first form of relief was to assist cultivation, and the necessity for it has now ceased. So, practically official relief is now non-existent.

The paper concludes by urging the people of Barisal to combine to stop the further export of rice from their district to places abroad. It is suggested that funds should be raised on the joint-stock principle in every town in the district, which should buy up rice to re-sell it without profit. This will relieve the poor and checkmate any attempt on the part of the ordinary rice-dealers to force up prices to their own profit. Organisations on the lines indicated have already been started in some places in the district, but they are now too few compared with the necessities of the situation.

27. The *Medini Bandhav* [Midnapore] of the 12th September writes that a working committee is being organised at Midnapore to prepare and send a petition to Mr. Morley

MEDINI BANDHAV,  
Sept. 12th, 1906.

The partition of Midnapore.

and Lord Minto to stop the partition of the district of Midnapore. At the same time it is reported that the Government of Bengal has sanctioned the sites for the new buildings which are to be built at Khargpur, which is to be the head-quarters of the new district. The work of the construction of these buildings will perhaps be taken up quickly. Where, then, is the hope? The only hope lies in a rigid boycott of things British by the entire public of Midnapore.

28. The *Jyoti* [Chittagong] of the 13th September says that the time has arrived when Mr. Luson, the District Magistrate of Chittagong, should make "vigorous efforts," as

JYOTI,  
Sept. 13th, 1906.

The transport of rice.

the Bengal Chamber of Commerce said in a petition to the Bengal Government, for improving the condition of the Chittagong Port and the Assam-Bengal Railway. An indefatigable worker and a generous and noble-minded man like Mr. Luson is eminently fit for this task. The Railway Company has not yet made arrangements for providing adequate numbers of waggons for transporting rice to the famine-stricken districts of Dacca, Mymensingh, Comilla, Noakhali, Faridpur, Backergunge, etc. It is a matter of great regret that when three or four lakhs of maunds of rice are lying in stock at the Chittagong port, rice is being sold at Rs. 10 or Rs. 12 per maund in those districts. The supply of waggons for carrying jute, etc., should be stopped for some days and every available waggon should be used for carrying rice.

29. The *Sanjivani* [Calcutta] of the 13th September says that Government should seek out and punish the Civilian correspondent "I. C. S." of the *Pioneer* who has attacked

SANJIVANI,  
Sept. 13th, 1906.

"I. C. S." in the *Pioneer*.

the *swadeshi* movement and its leaders most virulently and unjustly in the



columns of that paper. If high officials go on agitating these and similar matters in the press, people will lose all respect for their honesty and impartiality, and the Indian Civil Service will lose the good name it has so long enjoyed.

**SOLTAN,**  
Sept. 14th, 1906.

30. Referring to the manner in which two impending vacancies in the Calcutta High Court are intended to be filled up (see Report on Native Papers for the 15th September, paragraph 15), the *Soltan* [Calcutta] of the 14th September writes that the Musalman community looked to have one of themselves made a Judge on this occasion as some recompense by Government for the way in which, to please Government, they had gone against the interests of lakhs of artizans of their own religious persuasion, and left the Hindus to make a practical monopoly of all the home industries and trades. But Government has realised that a community which for the sake of flattering it can overlook its own interests as a community cannot be trusted not to go against it also if the occasion arises. Anyway, the hope of having a Musalman Judge of the Calcutta High Court is now gone.

A Musalman judge for the Calcutta High Court.

**HITAVADI,**  
Sept. 14th, 1906.

31. The *Hitavadi* [Calcutta] of the 14th September says:—

Alleged incorrectness in the prices current published in the Calcutta Gazette.

The impression is gradually becoming stronger in men's minds that the prices current that are published in the official Gazette are not correct. In the *Calcutta Gazette* of the 5th September last, the current price of rice in the Midnapore district was stated to be 14 seers for a rupee. But a correspondent says that, as a matter of fact, rice is selling in the district at 6 seers for a rupee, and the Assistant Magistrate of the district also, who was ordered by the District Magistrate to enquire into the matter, has found it to be so. Why do such false reports appear in the official Gazette?

**HITVARTA,**  
Sept. 16th, 1906.

32. The *Hitvarta* [Calcutta] of the 16th September says that the people are now convinced of the falsity of the prices current published in the Government Gazette and quotes the figures for the Midnapore district for the week preceding the 6th September, which on further enquiry by the Magistrate were found to be totally wrong. The paper wants to know why such false reports are published in a Government Gazette.

False reports.

**DAILY HITAVADI,**  
Sept. 13th, 1906.

33. The *Daily Hitavadi* [Calcutta] of the 13th September says:—

Lady Minto's Nursing Fund and the prevailing distress.

Lady Minto's Nursing Fund is being munificently subscribed to by white men and native Rajas, Maharajas, and Nawab Bahadurs. Even the Queen-Empress and the Princes of Wales have subscribed to it. But the people of Bengal will ever remember that neither their Vicereine nor their Queen-Empress paid a single pice for their relief, when they were on the point of dying of starvation on account of famine and floods.

#### V.—PROSPECTS OF THE CROPS AND CONDITION OF THE PEOPLE.

**SRI SRI VISHNU PRIYA-O-ANANDA BAZAR PATRIKA,**  
Sept. 6th, 1906.

34. The *Sri Sri Vishnu Priya-o-Ananda Bazar Patrika* [Calcutta] of the 6th September writes on the authority of its Comilla correspondent that although there has been a fall in the prices of rice there, the intensity of the famine has not abated at all. On the contrary, the number of the famine-stricken is increasing.

The agricultural situation in Comilla.

**SANDHYA,**  
Sept. 6th, 1906.

35. The *Sandhya* [Calcutta] of the 6th September says that on the last occasion that distress occurred in Munshiganj in the Dacca district, the local people raised a sum of Rs. 5,000 for its relief. Out of this, a sum of Rs. 3,000 was deposited in the local treasury. But now that the respectable people of the place are demanding this sum for the relief of the current distress, the Collector says that it has lapsed to Government.

A public fund and the Collector of Dacca.

**DAILY HITAVADI,**  
Sept. 7th, 1906.

36. The *Daily Hitavadi* [Calcutta] of the 7th September says that the recent floods have greatly aggravated the distress arising out of scarcity of food-grains in Vikram-

Floods in the Dacca district.



pur in the Dacca district. Rice is selling at 5 seers for a rupee, and people have been thrown out of employment.

37. The *Daily Hitavadi* [Calcutta] of the 7th September publishes reports of severe distress in the following places:—Rajbarhi (Faridpur), Dhakuria (24-Parganas), Bagerhat (Khulna), Manjisa (Kalna).

DAILY HITAVADI.

38. The *Charu Mihir* [Mymensingh] of the 11th September dwells on the acuteness of the present situation in Mymensingh and on the risk of its becoming more acute in the future, unless Government takes early measures to stop the export of rice from the district and to import rice into it from abroad.

CHARU MIHIR,  
Sept. 11th, 1906.

39. The *Kasipur Nivasi* [Barisal] of the 12th September publishes a letter from Afsar-ud-din Ahmed, Head-Master of the Gachhua School, stating that the condition of things is most deplorable in Gachhua, Hosnabad, Madartola, Chur Kalekha, Char Dieri, Hijla and about a hundred other villages. Rice is selling at 6½ or 7 *kanchi* seers per rupee. The houses of the villagers and their fields have been under water for the past three or four weeks. The out-turn of the *Aus* paddy crop has been very poor, and such as it is, it cannot be reaped now because the fields are under water. An appeal for assistance is made to the District Magistrate.

KASIPUR NIVASI,  
Sept. 12th, 1906.

40. A correspondent of the *Sanjivani* [Calcutta] of the 13th September reports prevalence of severe famine within the Bagerhat subdivision of the Khulna district. Starvation is driving people to commit murder and suicide. Unless relief comes at once, the locality will be turned into a wilderness.

SANJIVANI,  
Sept. 13th, 1906.

41. *Al Punch* [Bankipur] of the 13th September thanks the Government and the Maharaja of Darbhanga for adopting relief measures in Bihar, and hopes that those entrusted with the duties of relieving distress will do their duty honestly.

AL PUNCH,  
Sept. 13th, 1906.

42. The *Purulia Darpan* [Purulia] of the 17th September reports prevalence of severe distress in the Dumuria thana, district Khulna. Most part of the coarse rice in the market is selling at 6 or 7 seers a rupee. People are living on herbs, vegetables and leaves of trees.

PURULIA DARPAN,  
Sept. 17th, 1906.

#### VI.—MISCELLANEOUS.

43. The *Sanjivani* [Calcutta] of the 6th September takes the reporter of the *Bengalee* to task for misrepresenting a *Santi Sechan* ceremony and calling it the "anointing and crowning" of Babu Surendra Nath Banerji. As a matter of fact, Surendra Bahu was blessed by a number of Pundits with *Santi* water, or water sanctified, but not crowned King of India. As for garlanding him and placing a chaplet of flowers on his head, it was done simply to show respect and honour to him. Flower chaplets are sold in large numbers in the Calcutta market, but the men who wear them do not turn out kings by so doing.

SANJIVANI,  
Sept. 6th, 1906.

44. The *Sri Sri Vishnu Priya-o-Ananda Bazar Patrika* [Calcutta] of the 6th September writes that Babu Surendra Nath Banerji, by the part he took in the recent incident which was described at first in the columns of the *Bengalee* newspaper as a 'crowning and anointing,' has made himself ridiculous and shown his unfitness to be a leader of the country.

SRI SRI VISHNU  
PRIYA-O-ANANDA  
BAZAR PATRIKA,  
Sept. 6th, 1906.

45. A humourist, who writes to the *Yugantar* [Calcutta] of the 9th September, contends that the cultivators, the people, that is, who have toiled to grow food for mankind for a thousand years past, have a divine right to *loot* rice from the rich who have a superfluity of that commodity, and that where the starving cultivators are ignorant of this right, it is the duty of educated people to organise them into *looting* parties.

YUGANTAR,  
Sept. 9th, 1906.



YUGANTAR.

Revolution versus peace.

46. The same paper writes as follows :—

The dissolution of the Dumas in Russia has been followed by slaughter, conflagration and horrid anarchy. The question therefore naturally suggests itself whether revolution, which brings such evils in its train, is justifiable under any circumstance.

The first thing that we have to ask in this connection is whether revolution is a necessary factor of the law of gradual development. The answer to this must be that if the disease or derangement of society be a natural thing, so must be also revolution, which is, after all, only a remedy for that disease or derangement.

Every member of a diseased society loses his manhood. Every society sunk in slavery undergoes material no less than moral and spiritual deterioration. There are only two means of salvation for a society so circumstanced—(1) revolution, (2) emancipation by the despotic ruler himself. But it is much to be feared that men who have not acquired the courage, fortitude and self-sacrifice which people always acquire in a struggle for freedom will be but little fitted to defend that precious boon when conferred upon them by others. Revolution, therefore, is the only way in which a slavish society can save itself.

The advocate of peace and order at any price has no sufficient regard for an innate law of human nature, man's love for and need of liberty. Carlyle says :—

"Peace! Brutal lethargy is peaceable, the noisome grave is peaceable. We hope for a living peace, not a dead one."

Nor is it true that revolution fosters anarchy. Hear Carlyle again on the point :—

"May we not say, moreover, while so many of our late Heroes have worked rather as revolutionary men, that nevertheless every Great Man, every genuine man, is by the nature of him a son of order, not of disorder? It is a tragical position for a true man to work in revolutions. He seems an anarchist; and indeed a painful element of anarchy does encumber him at every step,—him to whose whole soul anarchy is hostile, hateful. His mission is order; every man's is. He is here to make what was disorderly, chaotic, into a thing ruled, regular. He is the missionary of order. Is not all work of man in this world a *making of order*? The Carpenter finds rough trees, shapes them, constrains them into square fitness, into purpose and use. We are all born enemies of disorder; it is tragical for us all to be concerned in image-breaking and down-pulling; for the Great Man, *more* a man than we, it is doubly tragical.

What revolution aims at is order and stability, and the advocate of an ignoble peace looks upon the revolutionist as an anarchist, just as the boy suffering from malignant sores looks upon the surgeon who would cure him, as a cruel man. Rightly viewed, it is the revolutionist who is the true worshipper of order, for his aim is nothing less than to found society upon its true and only stable basis.

CHARU MIHIR,  
Sept. 11th, 1906.

47. The *Charu Mihir* [Mymensingh] of the 11th September writes that

Babu Bipin Chandra Pal's views  
on the present political situation  
in Bengal.

the election of Mr. B. G. Tilak as Chairman of the coming session of the Indian National Congress which has been suggested by Mr. Bipin Chandra Pal and his friends would be objected to by men of other provinces, on grounds which may not be refuted by arguments, but which must be respected all the same, since the Congress is not the property of the Hindus of Bengal alone, but of all Indians of all provinces and all creeds.

The question of petitioning the Secretary of State to annul the partition has nothing to do with the boycott or the *swadeshi* agitation. If the leaders think that the sending up of a petition is likely to undo the partition, they would be wanting in their duty if they failed to send up a petition. It is matter of rejoicing that none of the leaders of the community have yet adopted Babu Bipin Chandra Pal's views in this matter.

SANDHYA,  
Sept. 13th, 1906.

48. The *Sandhya* [Calcutta] of the 13th September says that the era of

The controversy over the desir-  
ability of petitioning the Govern-  
ment.

prayers and petitions has passed. They have been tried for more than one and a half century on the *feringhi* Government and failed to produce any impression on it. This Government is imbued



with the true instinct of a shopkeeper who will never forget his pie, however much you may be affable to him. Besides this, the tactics of laying one hand on the throat and another on the foot of the *feringhi*, that is to say, the adoption of a violent and a servile deportment at one and the same time, with the object of conquering him, is sure to fail. It will only have the effect of ruining your own cause.

49. The *Bharat Mitra* [Calcutta] of the 15th September speaks of the present political situation in Bengal as follows:—

BHARAT MITRA,  
Sept. 15th, 1906.

A division in the camp.

The Bengali politicians have now divided themselves into two parties. One of these hopes that its objects can be obtained by means of petitions and prayers to the rulers that be. The other is a recent growth. Its creed is, "Don't ask anything of the Government and the Government officials. Depend on yourself to remove your own wants. The Englishmen are selfish. Their self-interest will never allow the Indians to grow. The National Congress has been representing its wants and aspirations for so many years, but have the authorities paid any heed to them? The Englishmen are increasing their severity day by day. The climax was reached during Lord Curzon's rule. In the matter of partition not only were His Majesty's subjects treated with indifference, but in a way to disgrace them. It is therefore no longer necessary to approach these Englishmen with petitions."

The party which is for petitions and praying is also in despair to a certain extent. It was almost on the point of going over to the other side when the Conference at Barisal was forcibly dispersed and Babu Surendra Nath Banerji was disgraced and fined. The resignation of Sir B. Fuller, and the decision of the High Court in connection with the Barisal affairs, however, brought them some hope again and revived their faith in the efficacy of petitions, etc. They think that Mr. Morley has a mind to listen to them, and it is therefore that they are preparing an enormous petition praying for a modification of the partition order. The new party is not satisfied with this petition and is represented by Babu Rabindra Nath Tagore, Bipin Chandra Pal and the editor of the *Sandhya*. The first party is represented by the *Bengalee*, the *Hitavadi*, the *Indian Mirror* and the *Sanjivani* and, in fact, includes among its members all the old and thoughtful statesmen like Babu Surendra Nath Banerji, Babu Bhupendra Nath Basu, Babu Narendra Nath Sen, etc. The *Amrita Bazar Patrika* was also of this party, but is wavering now.

Hitherto the two parties were acting together, but are now showing indications of a split, which is to be regretted, since the aim of both is the same. There is no harm in holding different opinions, but a division in the camp is likely to injure the common cause.

50. The *Murshidabad Hitaishi* [Murshidabad] of the 12th September writes that if acting on the advice Sir A. Fraser

MURSHIDABAD  
HITAISHI,  
Sept. 12, 1906.

Sir A. Fraser's speech at Dundee.

recently offered to them at Dundee, the Europeans interested in the jute trade in Bengal do away with the middleman and begin to deal directly with the cultivator, besides a section of the indigenous population of the country being deprived of their means of livelihood, the condition of things would be much the same as it was in the days of the indigo-planters. Europeans would begin to acquire zamindari rights, with the consequence that the raiyats would be deprived of the little independence they now enjoy, and would become hired workmen who, living on a bare pittance, would be compelled to sow all the land with jute, leaving no spare fields for the cultivation of rice and food-grains. The paper concludes by warning its countrymen to be rigidly on their guard, so that no European is able to acquire zamindari rights over their lands.

51. Seeing a reference to the article on "Golden Bengal" in an Urdu paper of Lahore, *Al Punch* [Bankipur] of the 13th September considers the action of the Chinsura

AL PUNCH,  
Sept. 13th, 1906.

Golden India.

Society seditious and ridicules its arrogance.

52. Referring to the seditious "Golden Bengal" organisation supposed by the *Englishman* to be at present in existence in Bengal, the *Sandhya* [Calcutta] of the 13th September

SANDHYA,  
Sept. 13th, 1906.

The "Golden Bengal."

calls, in a bantering tone, on all indigo-planters, tea-planters, editors, coolies, barristers-at-law, vagabonds, suppliers of musical bands, etc., to be



up in arms because the country is in rebellion, else why should there be black marks on all houses in Calcutta? Have the "Golden Bengal" rebels of Chinsura arrived at Calcutta? No, it is all the work of the new party. Strangle it. But it is better to be a little cautious. On the eve of Seraj-ud-Dowla's attack of Calcutta, Governor Drake took shelter on board a ship. Follow the example of that great man. Put all *memsahebs* and their little ones on boardship. Who knows what may happen?

HITAVADI,  
Sept. 14th, 1906.

53. The *Hitavadi* [Calcutta] of the 14th September writes as follows:—

The "Golden Bengal" Association.

The real object of the *Englishman* in inventing the broad-sheet of the "Golden Bengal" Association is only to suppress the *swadeshi* movement by bringing its leaders into discredit. It shows to what depth of sin and indiscretion one can be led, to what degree of meanness, selfishness, and malice one can be made to stoop, by a desire to avenge interference with the selfish ends of one's own community. The mean and malicious madness of such a man is best met with ridicule. But the madness of the *Englishman* has an element of mischievousness in it. It can at least fan the fire of race-hatred to a flame. We, therefore, ask the Government to trace out the seditious association, if it at all exists, and punish the rebels; else kick these lying sedition-mongers and malicious enemies of society to silence.

BHARAT MITRA,  
Sept. 15th, 1906.

54. Referring to the remarks of the *Englishman* on "Golden India," the *Bharat Mitra* [Calcutta] of the 15th September observes:—

Golden India.

The *Englishman* would hold the leaders of the Bengalis responsible. Why? Are the accused to prove their innocence? What is the Detective Department of the police doing? They should be requisitioned.

In concluding its criticism the paper says:—The effort of most of the Anglo-Indian papers is to decry the Indians and to slander them. The cause of this is their base self-interest. The object of many Europeans is to enjoy their life at the cost of this country. So whenever the people wish to better their condition and declare their aspirations, these papers seeing their self-interest in danger of being injured, raise a howl and cry and charge the innocent people of this country with sedition.

SANJIVANI  
Sept. 13th, 1906.

55. Now that the time for making *Durga Puja* purchases has come, the *Sanjivani* [Calcutta] of the 13th September reminds

The *Durga Puja* and the *swadeshi*.

the Bengalis of the oath they have taken not to purchase foreign articles, and warns them against Marwaris who, it is alleged, are trying their best, with the help of a few Bengali *mahajans* in the mufassal, to have foreign articles sold in the mufassal markets.

EDUCATION GAZETTE,  
Sept. 14th, 1906.

56. The *Education Gazette* [Chinsura] of the 14th September has the following:—

Military virtues among Indians.

Is the existence of military virtues possible in a conquered country? In reply to this query it may be stated that in a country the conquest of which has not been made without the consent of the inhabitants, where there has been a change only of the men at the helm of the State, where there was no forcible crushing of a rising nation, the existence of military virtues of a very high order is possible. In a country the people whereof deem it a glory to serve as soldiers under a ruling authority belonging to a different clime and creed from themselves, nay, think it a sacred duty to sacrifice their lives in that work, a particular condition exists in which a keen feeling for one's own country is associated with a more liberal religious feeling. In such a country a feeling is widely abroad that there is no need to consider the race to which the ruling authority belongs; that it is enough if that authority is only just; that a person of an inferior colour who is just is more worthy of honour than a person of one's own community who is unjust. In such a country, justice is placed above every other consideration. The Sanskrit *sloka* which tells that there is triumph where there is justice, is here more than a mere sentiment uttered from the lips only. India is only nominally a conquered country. Imbued with feelings of respect towards their conquerors, they have to a large extent brought about their own conquest. Having of their own motion placed themselves in the hands of their conquerors, they are still continuing freely and without stint to assist in



keeping themselves in that position. They are seriously mistaken who think that 70,000 British soldiers are keeping India in chains of subjection. The justice of the English Government has won for it the reverence and loyalty of its subjects; so that being employed in its service has come to be regarded by the sepoys, policemen and other native officials as the performance of a religious act. Even under the influence of the *swadeshi* sentiment which is now abroad in the country, service under Government has not come to be regarded by anybody as being engaged in something bad. The belief still exists that serving Government is a duty to the nation and to religion. The Government of India is also the leader of the natives of the country in the matter of indigenous arts and industries. At a time when that Government was introducing the use of country-made knives into its offices, the majority of natives could not even realise that it was any breach of duty to buy Rodgers' manufactures in preference to them. During the indigo crisis, even the ignorant masses did not identify the Government with the indigo-planters. At the present time, although the feeling has grown that it is more our duty to use home-made than foreign-made manufactures, nobody supposes that the Indian Government is in any way interested in the sale of foreign clothes, sugar and salt. The few cases where, owing to the thoughtlessness of individual officers of Government, any unpleasantness in this matter has arisen, are being understood even by the general public to be the outcome of action taken by those petty officers of Government on their own initiative. It is for these reasons that British rule in India has not destroyed the military virtues wholly. The people of India have never been animated by a national or patriotic feeling in their fights against the British. Rather it is from them that, as sepoys, they have received instruction in the art of warfare and dedicated themselves to a great moral struggle—the glorifying work of the unification of all India.

57. The *Bharat Mitra* [Calcutta] of the 15th September is glad to learn that the Brajmandal office at Muttra worked hard in trying to induce people to give up the use of foreign sugar.

BHARAT MITRA,  
Sept. 15th, 1906.

58. Referring to the prosecution of carters for boycotting foreign sugar and salt by refusing to carry them, as well as the resolution of the washermen not to wash foreign cloth in Silchar (Assam), the same paper asks if such oppression is to continue under Mr. Hare's rule.

BHARAT MITRA.

59. The *Daily Hitavadi* [Calcutta] of the 15th September quotes the following from page 167 of the "Boy's Industrial Information" published by Walter Locke and Tyler, in order to prove that cow's blood is used in the refining of sugar according to European processes:—

DAILY HITAVADI,  
Sept. 15th, 1906.

"The brown or raw sugar is first mixed with a very small quantity of boiling water just sufficient to form a thick pasty mass, which is put into conical pots (figures 1 and 2) and allowed to drain. The small quantity of water washes out only the brown part and leaves the crystals almost white. They are then dissolved in water, mixed with some bone-black and *bullock's bloods*; the bone-black is the charcoal from burnt bones and has the power of taking away the colour of most vegetable solutions, the bullock's blood is used as affording a cheap kind of albumen, which, when the solution of sugar is boiled, coagulates, and entangles all the floating matters, so that they may be removed by filtration."

60. Referring to the opening of a shop in the District Board's office compound at Barisal with the permission of Government for the sale of foreign salt, the *Hitvarta* [Calcutta] of the 16th September does not believe that the salt which contains the flesh of kine and pigs will be used by either the Hindus or the Muhammadans.

HITVARTA,  
Sept. 16th, 1906.

61. The same paper publishes the following letter from a correspondent:—

HITVARTA.

The white man's pranks. A simple boy took his admission into the Bettiah High English School the other day. He went one day to see the park which belongs to the Bettiah Raj. The indigo-planter of the Kuria Factory was there at the time. Seeing the boy he became angry and began to strike him with his whip. The boy, however, saved his life with difficulty.



At this, all the school-boys resolved on a plan to beat the European planter. They, however, gave the peon who had seized that boy a sound beating. They also wanted to give the planter kicks and a shoe-beating, but the latter being apprized of it concealed himself. The boys are still on the look-out for the *sahib* and would certainly beat him when found. It is no longer time for keeping quiet. Sitting quiet will do no good to the Indians. So long as steps are not taken to put these wicked men to death (to send them to Pluto's dominion) instead of beating, so long it will not be to the good of the people. The white men have spread Nabob's rule nowadays by their oppressive conduct. This is simply because the Indians have been hitherto suffering in silence the high-handedness of these wicked fellows. This has made these demons show such arrogance. Be that as it may, the Indians should now as a last resort hold up a well-shod shoe when the European holds up his fist. When this master of ours uses his slap, we oppressed people should then give him a good shoe-beating with force on his head, for we know what justice we may expect. It will be of the sort now dealt out by the Government. Where is the harm then?

HITVARTA.

62. In concluding an article on the impoverishment of India, the same paper criticizes the statement of Mr. Morley that

Impoverishment of India.

India is growing in wealth under British rule by comparing the exports, the average income of an Indian, the percentage of tax he has to pay on the same, and the amount remitted as Home charges during the last eighty years.

The paper concludes:—With an exception of a few blind statesmen, it is known to all that India is becoming poorer and poorer every day, and that France, Germany, Japan, America and China are aware of the fact.

HITVARTA.

63. Seeing the liberality of the Maharaja of Darbhanga in spending large sums of money for relieving distress in his

A worthy example.

estate, the same paper says that the example set by the Maharaja is worthy of being followed by our own Government.

YUGANTAR,  
Sept. 16th, 1906.

64. The *Yugantar* [Calcutta] of the 16th September has a communicated article headed "Where is happiness?" which runs as follows:—

"Where is happiness?"

Where is happiness under rulers under whose rule in the course of the nearly 150 years which have elapsed between 1757 and 1906, 350 millions of subjects have died of starvation? Where is happiness under rulers under whose rule year by year the lives of lakhs upon lakhs of subjects are thrown into the fell jaws of the wolf of famine? Where is happiness under rulers who are indifferent to removing the woes of their subjects, and under whose rule subjects die for lack of food?

Where is happiness under rulers under whose rule the country is going to the dogs by reason of deficiency of rainfall, excess of rainfall, floods, cyclones, earthquakes and other providential visitations?

Where is happiness under rulers under whose rule the plague, cholera, pox, malaria and other dangerous epidemics have converted India into a vast cremation ground—under whose rule the poison of malaria has reduced crores upon crores of persons to mere skeletons?

Where is happiness under rulers under whose rule the wealth and produce of the country is being transported across the seas by a feat of jugglery, as it were,—under whose rule the people are daily sinking into lower depths of poverty, so that crores of them cannot afford full meals of handfuls of rice twice every day.

Where is happiness under rulers under whose rule subjects are bound by the chains of excessive taxation (like the land-tax, the road-cess, the water-dues, the forest-dues, the fruit-dues, the income-tax, the salt-tax, the stamp duties, the excise duties, the municipal and the chaukidari taxes, the water-rates, the latrine-tax and innumerable others) and may live or die without being taken notice of by their rulers, who insist on collecting these taxes from them anyhow. The land-tax in the days of Akbar amounted to 17½ crores of rupees; under the British at present it amounts to 130 crores of rupees!

Where is happiness under rulers under whose rule the money of the subjects, which is as their life-blood, is misspent, when lakhs upon lakhs are



spent without stint on shows, darbars, fire-works, etc., while sufficient money is not forthcoming to spend on removing the woes of the subjects.

Where is happiness under rulers under whose rule year after year lakhs of the subjects' money are wasted on dances, balls, and levees for European ladies and gentlemen, and on receptions, subscription-lists, presents, memorial-meetings, etc., for officials? Where is happiness under rulers under whose rule the condition of the people is becoming daily devoid of substance? It is needless to say that in many cases the expenses above referred to, have to be incurred unwillingly at the request of officials whose displeasure one wishes to avoid. Often the amount of the subscription to be paid is indicated by the officials, and debts are sometimes incurred to meet these calls.

Where is happiness under rulers under whose rule the subjects are afflicted with tyranny.

Where is happiness under rulers under whose rule justice is administered on a principle of discrimination of the 'white' and the 'black,' so that, for the same offence, the white man and the black man get different kinds of punishment?

Where is happiness under rulers under whose rule the sacred seat of justice is polluted by partiality? Is it not folly to expect justice where the offenders are the very rulers and judges? The forger Clive was welcomed and honoured in civilised English society with a peerage, whereas the Brahman Nanda Kumar was hanged on a false accusation of forgery. And the examination of the history of India for the last 15 years will reveal hundreds of parallel cases.

Where is happiness under rulers under whose rule lakhs of disarmed subjects annually yield up their lives to the attacks of lions, tigers and other wild beasts?

Where is happiness under rulers under whose rule native subjects are killed like inferior animals by shots from the guns or by kicks from the boots of Europeans and yet the offenders are allowed to escape without punishment or with light punishment only? [Besides the case of Doctor Sures Chandra Sarkar of Barrackpur, I have collected 40 other cases of this kind and I intend publishing accounts of them all in book form soon.]

Where is happiness under rulers living under whose rule, one does not get any field whatever for the culture of the modern manly virtues, such fields being all in the occupation of foreigners who are gradually, because of this fact, reducing us to the condition of an inferior class of men?

Where is happiness under rulers under whose rule that priceless treasure of the Indian people, the bovine species, is gradually approaching extinction? Year by year, crores upon crores of kine are being cruelly done to death before the deeply religious-minded Hindus, and the officials turn a deaf ear to all our numerous protests and petitions.

Where is happiness under a rule under which a gradually decaying manhood makes social and spiritual degradation also inevitable—under which, therefore, in this manner the religion of all is being interfered with on an extensive scale and in a serious though invisible way?

Where is happiness under rulers under whose rule crores upon crores of subjects are refused rights to which they are entitled by justice and reason? The officials become either deaf to [or they trample under foot] the petitions of crores of their subjects.

Where is happiness under rulers under whose rule, in spite of the facts that the subjects are weak, peaceful and loyal and that there is no internal enemy to fear who can do mischief to the State, the poor tax-payer is saddled with the cost of keeping up about three lakhs of troops?

Where is happiness under rulers under whose rule, the subjects, although qualified, cannot occupy the high offices of State, the doors to which are open to less experienced and less competent Europeans, in virtue of their colour? Mr. Slack becomes Acting Lieutenant-Governor, although he is less qualified than Mr. K. G. Gupta. Out of the 80 millions of Bengal, only two are High Court Judges and the Musalmans have not even one of their number in any such high office.



Where is happiness under rulers under whose rule the mouths of the subjects are being gagged by a law of sedition, so that they cannot even make a strong protest against wrongs?

Where is happiness under rulers whose home is in distant lands across the seas, who have no opportunity of mixing with their subjects, and thereby knowing the truth about their wants and grievances, who do not lend an attentive ear to the wishes and representations of their subjects, who form ideas of the prosperity of their subjects on a perusal of imaginary, incorrect and exaggerated reports by the officials, who are eager to proclaim to the world that Indians are very well off under British rule, and from whom we can hope but little for happiness.

**BNARAT MITRA,**  
Sept. 17th, 1906.

65. The *Bharat Mitra* [Calcutta] of the 15th September, referring to the recent proposal of sending a deputation to England by the Indian settlers of South Africa, remarks:—

Grievances of Indian settlers in South Africa.

The oppression of the Boers on the Indian subjects was made the most of by Lord Lansdowne when war was declared with the Boers; but no sooner did the war end than the Indians were quite forgotten. Their condition instead of improving became worse. Certain laws passed by the Boers but not brought into operation by them have also now been enforced. When a complaint was made against this in England both the Liberals as well as the Conservatives replied that the people of the Transvaal were quite free in local matters. The deputation is therefore not likely to be successful. Englishmen no doubt listen to prayers, etc., but only when they see that such prayers are backed by force and that there is a determination to take the law into one's own hands should prayers be unheeded. Prayers and applications not so backed are rejected with scorn and ridicule. In the present case the party complained against are the kith and kin of the Englishmen themselves. It is very unfortunate that the Indians are destined to suffer both at home and abroad.

**SWADES,**  
Sept. 17th, 1906.

66. The *Swades* [Calcutta] of the 17th September writes that those who can think of India progressing without the British *raj* may have heads, but those heads can have no brains in them. Speaking only for Bengal, one can easily know what its condition was before the advent of British rule in the country and can as easily imagine what that condition will be if British rule disappears from it now. British rule must be maintained, at the same time that popular rights of all kinds are won. The Indian National Congress is engaged in showing the way how this may be effected. Many who are enemies of the Congress are enemies of the country of their birth. The example set by Ireland in this matter is a bright one. It is those who have followed the guidance of Parnell that have succeeded in doing all kinds of good to their country. Those who, differing from him, wish to cut off all connexion with the English and discarding peaceful agitation have taken to the ways of the Fenians, are doing thereby harm to their country. The right way in politics is the peaceful way.

#### URIYA PAPERS.

**SAMBALPUR  
HITAISHINI,**  
Sept. 8th, 1906.

67. The *Sambalpur Hitaishini* [Bamra] of the 8th September is sorry to learn that a temporary post valued at Rs. 60 per month having fallen vacant in the Sambalpur Zilla School, it was offered to a young graduate, though experienced teachers drawing Rs. 40 to Rs. 50 per month were candidates for the same. The writer observes that old and experienced teachers will feel this acutely, as they have no prospects of promotion. This is not in accordance with the policy which the Deputy Commissioner of Sambalpur has adopted in connection with vacancies occurring in the departments under him.

**UTKALDARPAN.**  
Aug. 27th, 1906

68. Referring to the nominations of candidates for the Provincial and Subordinate Executive Services made by the Commissioner of the Orissa Division, the *Utkaldarpan* [Sambalpur] of the 27th August points out that the nomination of Babu Kartik Chandra

Objections to some nominations made by the Commissioner of Orissa.



Chandra is not justifiable, for he is neither a Uriya nor a domiciled Bengali. The writer is of opinion that a proper test of nationality should be laid down.

69. The same paper is of opinion that the Education Department in Sambalpur is not making good progress. The place of a Deputy Inspector of Schools who was transferred to the Central Provinces, has not yet been filled. The inspecting department has not yet been organised according to the Bengal models. In the interior of the Sambalpur district, signs of deterioration are visible. The attention of the higher educational authorities is drawn to the state of education in Sambalpur.

The Education Department in Sambalpur.

UTKALDARPA.

70. A correspondent of the same paper defends the action of the Political Agent, Sambalpur, who has turned out Kabuli traders from Kalahandi, as they were found to oppress poor raiyats in various ways. The Kabuli traders are a set of adventurers, who sell their articles to the poor people on a loan system, charging very high prices for their goods. Sometimes they lend money to poor men at high and exorbitant rates of interest. They realise the prices of their articles or their principal money with interest by objectionable means, beating or dishonouring their customers or debtors. It is therefore advisable that they should have no connection whatever with the people in the Orissa Garjats.

Expulsion of Kabulis from Kalahandi and other States.

UTKALDARPA.

71. The *Manorama* [Baripada] of the 10th September is of opinion that the law classes attached to the Ravenshaw College are weak and that the instruction imparted in law is not efficient. A change of professor is necessary, as the present lecturer is too old for his duties.

The law classes in the Ravenshaw College.

MANORAMA,  
Sept. 10th, 1906.

72. The *Uriya and Navasamvad* [Balasore] of the 5th September states that the recent floods in the Suvarnarekha have carried off a portion of the Napo road near the Napo bridge, and a gap of 5 feet deep has made travelling by wheeled carts dangerous.

The dangerous state of the Napo road near the Napo bridge in Balasore.

URIYA AND  
NAVASAMVAD,  
Sept. 5th, 1906.

Urgent repairs are therefore necessary. The attention of the local authorities is drawn to the matter.

73. The *Utkaldipika* [Cuttack] of the 8th September recommends Babu Umesh Chandra Bose, the late Head-Master of the Cuttack Survey School, for a place in the Cuttack District Board, as the Board will be much benefited by his experience.

Babu Umesh Chandra Bose recommended for a place on the Cuttack District Board.

UTKALDIPIKA,  
Sept. 8th, 1906.

74. Referring to the statement of the Deputy Director of Agriculture in Bengal that two crops such as jute and rice may be reaped from the same fields by the exercise of a certain amount of intelligence, the same paper points out that the Deputy Director has failed to take into account the precarious state of weather in Orissa which is beyond human control. How can crops be grown and reaped with success without water? Rain-water is an important factor which determines the condition of every crop in Orissa. Crops die, because it does not rain in time. The difficulty may be avoided in the case of those fields that have a chance of receiving canal-water, but even there the canal-water through some cause or other does not reach the fields in time. Thus it is very difficult for the poor agriculturists in Orissa to raise two crops on the same fields in one year.

A statement of the Deputy Director of Agriculture controverted.

UTKALDIPIKA.

75. Referring to the discharge of the accused Mr. Smith, a railway employé, in the notorious Jatni murder case in Orissa, the same paper points out that there is generally a miscarriage of justice in those cases in which the accused are Europeans and the complainants natives. The verdicts of European jurors, when the lives of their own countrymen are concerned, are generally perverse. It is for the Government to devise some means, whereby such miscarriage of justice might not be allowed to recur.

A case of miscarriage of justice.

UTKALDIPIKA.

76. The same paper writes an article on salt-tax in which it attempts to prove that the tax is a heavy burden on the poor Indians. In former days, there was no such tax and the people living on the sea-board were free to manufacture their own

The salt-tax in India.

UTKALDIPIKA.



salt. This manufacture gave work to a large number of men and women who are now thrown out of employment. In the course of time salt became dear and its consumption limited accordingly. Men and women do not find money sufficient to enable them to purchase required quantities of salt. The practice of giving salt to cattle was discontinued in many villages just as salt became dear, with the consequence that the cattle contracted diseases and died in numbers. The salt-tax, which is a burden on the poor, should be abolished in India without any delay.

UTKALDIPIKA.  
Sept. 8th, 1906.

77. The *Utkaldipika* [Cuttack] of the 8th September states that the Maharaja of Mayurbhanj and the Rajas of Dhenkanal, Boad, Talcher, Pal Lahera, Tigiria and other Tributary States held a meeting at Cuttack in the last week to discuss their rights and privileges. Some Tributary Chieftains were represented in the meeting by their agents.

A meeting of Tributary Chieftains at Cuttack.

URIYA AND  
NAVARAMVAD,  
Sept. 5th, 1906.

78. The *Uriya and Navasavad* [Balasore] of the 5th September publishes a list of donations made by the Rajas of Keonjhar, Sakinda and Talcher, the Maharaja of Mayurbhanj, and a few other liberal gentlemen in Orissa towards the construction of a contagious diseases ward in the Cuttack General Hospital, and exhorts other liberal gentlemen of that province to contribute their mite towards the object.

Donations in favour of the Cuttack General Hospital.

SAMVAD VAHIKA.  
Sept. 6th, 1906.

79. The *Samvad Vahika* [Balasore] of the 6th September is glad to learn that the Maharaja of Darbhanga has advanced Rs. 2,80,000 to those of his tenants who have suffered from the effects of floods in that district. He has further promised a subscription of Rs. 24,000 per month for the relief of distress in his zamindari caused by the above calamity.

Liberality of the Maharaja of Darbhanga.

ALL THE NATIVE  
PAPERS OF ORISSA.

80. All the native papers of Orissa sincerely mourn the death of Maharaja Brajakisore Ananga Bhima Deva Kesari, the Raja of San Khemundi in the district of Ganjan. He was suffering from illness for a long time.

The death of the Raja of San Khemundi mourned.

SAMBALPUR  
HITAISHINI,  
Sept. 8th, 1906.

81. The *Sambalpur Hitaishini* [Bamra] of the 8th September and the *Garjatbasini* [Talcher] of the same date regret to notice the death of Brindaban Chandra Das, a mafidar of Bargarh, who had distinguished himself by his public spirit and by his donations to the poor.

The death of Brindaban Chandra Das mourned.

SAMVAD VAHIKA,  
Sept. 6th, 1906.

82. The *Samvad Vahika* [Balasore] of the 6th September states that a trader in gunpowder in the Motigunge Bazar of the Balasore town lost his life by a sudden explosion of the powder in his shop.

An accident.

UTKALDIPIKA,  
Sept. 8th, 1906.

83. The *Utkaldipika* [Cuttack] of the 8th September states that some of the residents of village Ankola near Jajpur in Cuttack having lost their lives by snake-bite and the jungles near the village having been cleared, a large number of reptiles have taken shelter near the village site, the consequence being that the villagers do not go out of their houses after evening, and spend the nights in watches with lamps burning in their rooms all the while. The panic of the villagers is extreme.

A snake-scare in Ankola in Jajpur.

UTKALDIPIKA.

84. The Balrampur correspondent of the same paper states that the police of the Jajpur subdivision having cancelled all gun-licenses in that estate and having refused to grant any more licenses for fire-arms, wild elephants and boars and other animals are not only committing depredations on the people in various ways, but are also destroying the crops that they have grown with care and diligence. Rice-fields have been turned into a desert, while the distress of the people knows no bounds. The Raja of Balrampur tried his best to avert the calamity, but his prayers were not attended to. Under such circumstances it is idle to expect that the tenants of Balrampur, whose crops have been thus destroyed, will pay their rents in due time. As a consequence, the estate will be sold off. This is no doubt a matter of great regret. It is further alleged that a powerful wild elephant proceeded from

Devastations committed in Balrampur by wild elephants and other animals.



Balrampur to Sukinda, four and five days ago, destroying crops and houses in its march and attempting to kill a man, who fortunately escaped with his wife.

85. The *Utkaldarpan* [Sambalpur] of the 3rd September states that the price of rice in that district is high and that the poor are in great distress. The export of rice is brisk. The writer is of opinion that Government should study the economic condition of the people in the district with care and forethought.

UTKALDARPAN,  
Sept. 3rd, 1906.

86. The *Manorama* [Baripada] of the 10th September states that the people of Mayurbhanj are in great distress. Only an eight-anna crop is expected. The price of rice is very high. The export of rice is brisk and this is said to be one of the causes of distress.

MANORAMA,  
Sept. 10th, 1906.

87. The *Uriya and Navasamvad* [Balasore] of the 5th September states that a deputation of the poor in the Balasore district waited on Mr. Agasti, the District Magistrate, and on Raja Baikuntha Nath De, Bahadur, the Chairman of the Balasore Municipality and the Vice-Chairman of the Balasore District Board, with prayers for help during the present distress. Mr. Agasti promised to open relief-works, to import rice from Burma and sell it at Balasore at a cheaper rate, if necessary, and to compel the wholesale rice-dealers to sell rice to the poor at a cheap rate. Raja Baikuntha Nath De also promised to open relief-works for the help of the labouring classes. Thus the price of rice has come down from 2 annas 6 pies per seer to 1 anna 9 pies per seer. The *Samvad Vahika* [Balasore] of the 6th September also writes in the same strain.

URIYA AND  
NAVASAMVAD,  
Sept. 5th, 1906.

88. The *Garjatbasini* [Talcher] of the 8th September states that the price of rice in Dhenkanal having gone up to 6 seers per rupee, the poor and the middle classes are in distress and pass their days in great anxiety.

GARJATBASINI,  
Sept. 8th, 1906.

89. The *Utkaldipika* [Cuttack] of the 8th September writes an article on distress in Cuttack in which it attempts to point out that the price of rice has been all along high for full one year. This has exhausted the resources of the poor and the middle classes, whose staying power has been much crippled thereby. The prospects of the standing crops are not good. The outlook in Cuttack, Puri, Balasore and the neighbouring Tributary States is gloomy. Unless Government takes steps to meet future difficulties from the present time, the impending calamity can never be averted. The carelessness of the Government of Eastern Bengal has brought about a catastrophe in that Province. The Government of Bengal should therefore be wiser in meeting its own difficulties. The people have already brought the matter to the notice of the District and Divisional authorities, who should now pay immediate attention to the matter. The writer requests the District authorities to pay personal visits to the paddy-fields and to watch carefully the economic condition of the people and to carry out the instructions contained in the Famine Code. All reliefs are fruitless unless they are given in time.

UTKALDIPIKA,  
Sept. 8th, 1906.

90. The Jajpur correspondent of the same paper states that the export of rice from that subdivision of the Cuttack district by the Calcutta merchants has made paddy go up to 20 seers per rupee and rice to 5 seers per rupee.

UTKALDIPIKA.

91. The same correspondent states that rice was not at all available for sale in the Jajpur bazars for one day in the last week. The Subdivisional Magistrate had therefore to call together all the rice-merchants and to induce them to sell rice to their own countrymen and to stop export for a temporary period. He also requested the presidents of village panchayats to help the people in this matter.

UTKALDIPIKA.

92. The Puri correspondent of the same paper states that coarse rice has gone up to  $6\frac{1}{2}$  seers per rupee and fine rice to 5 seers per rupee. The poor and the middle classes are therefore in great distress and pass their days in anxiety. It is said that the export of rice has brought about this result.

UTKALDIPIKA.



GARJATBASINI,  
Sept. 8th, 1906. Public health in Dhenkanal.

GARJATBASINI. Public health in Hindole.

GARJATBASINI. Cholera in Bhabanipatna in Sambalpur.

UTKALDIPIKA,  
Sept. 8th, 1906. Public health in Puri.

URIYA AND  
NAVASAMAD,  
Sept. 5th, 1906.

97. The *Uriya and Navasamnad* [Balasore] of the 5th September states that there was good rain in Balasore in the last week. The *Samvad Vakika* [Balasore] of the 6th September writes in the same strain.

URIYA AND  
NAVASAMVAD.

98. The Kendrapara correspondent of the *Uriya and Navasamvad* states that there was rain in the last week, though not sufficient. The correspondent thinks that the standing crop will fail on account of the precarious weather.

GARJATBASINI,  
Sept. 8th, 1906.

99. The *Garjatbasini* [Talcher] of the 8th September states that there was good rain in the last week in that State. The people are living on *suan, mandia, guluchi, maka* and other seeds.

UTKALDIPIKA,  
Sept. 8th, 1906.

100. The *Utkaldipika* [Cuttack] of the 8th September states that there was good rain in Cuttack in the last week.

UTKALDIPIKA.

101. The Jajpur correspondent of the same paper states that there was very little rain in the Jajpur subdivision in the last week and that the state of the standing crop is bad.

UTKALDIPIKA,

102. The Kendrapara correspondent of the same paper states that there was rain in the last week, but not sufficient. If the rain continues in the current month, an eight-anna crop can only be expected.

UTKALDIPIKA,

103. The Puri correspondent of the same paper states that there was rain in that district in the last week, but not sufficient.

NARAYAN CHANDRA BHATTACHARYYA,

*Bengali Translator.*

BENGALI TRANSLATOR'S OFFICE,  
The 22nd September 1906.



# REPORT (PART II)

ON

## NATIVE-OWNED ENGLISH NEWSPAPERS IN BENGAL

FOR THE

### Week ending Saturday, 22nd September 1906.

#### CONTENTS.

	Page.		Page.
<b>I.—FOREIGN POLITICS.</b>		<b>(h)—General—</b>	
Russia and Great Britain ... ..	413	Sir B. Fuller ... ..	415
		Lord Kitchener and the native army ...	416
		Increase in the Provincial Service cadre ...	ib.
		Mr. Vas, District Magistrate of Dinajpur ...	ib.
<b>II.—HOME ADMINISTRATION.</b>		<b>III.—LEGISLATION.</b>	
<b>(a)—Police—</b>		Nil.	
Nil.		<b>IV.—NATIVE STATES.</b>	
<b>(b)—Working of the Courts—</b>		Nil.	
The Dighirpar case, Dacca ... ..	413		
The Jack case scandal ... ..	ib.		
Ditto ditto ... ..	414		
Ditto ditto ... ..	ib.		
Ditto ditto ... ..	ib.		
The case of Rajendra Lal Saha ... ..	ib.		
The Darjeeling murder case ... ..	ib.		
<b>(c)—Jails—</b>		<b>V.—PROSPECTS OF THE CROPS AND CONDITION OF THE PEOPLE</b>	
Nil.		Famine in Bengal ... ..	416
		Decomposition of jute plants—A nuisance ...	ib.
		Grain allowance ... ..	ib.
		The distress in East Bengal ... ..	ib.
<b>(d)—Education—</b>		<b>VI.—MISCELLANEOUS.</b>	
The Ranchi College scheme ... ..	414	The Anglo-Indian Press and the Indian people ...	417
The Principalship of the Presidency College ...	ib.	Ditto ditto ... ..	ib.
<b>(e)—Local Self-Government and Municipal Administration—</b>		The "Sonar Bangla" Secret Society ... ..	ib.
		Ditto ditto ... ..	ib.
The case of Babu J. C. Bose, Deputy License Officer ...	415	A threatened division in the camp and the party of extremists ...	ib.
Ditto ditto ditto ... ..	ib.	The Congress ... ..	ib.
		The Pioneer's find ... ..	418
<b>(f)—Questions affecting the land—</b>		Ditto ... ..	ib.
Nil.		The demand for unity ... ..	ib.
		The new party ... ..	ib.
		A seasonable appeal ... ..	ib.
<b>(g)—Railways and communications, including canals and irrigation—</b>		Petition versus No petition ... ..	419
		The Bengalee's appeal to its Bengali contemporaries ...	ib.
The East Indian Railway strike ... ..	415	The proposed Board of Control ... ..	ib.
Breach of the Nalatakuri embankment ... ..	ib.	The agitation against partition ... ..	ib.
		Official demoralisation in the new Province ... ..	ib.
		Words of wisdom ... ..	ib.
		The Pioneer and Sir Henry Cotton ... ..	420
		The Englishman's fresh discovery ... ..	ib.
		The native wards in the Medical College Hospital ...	ib.
		The Times' latest deliverance on India ... ..	ib.



CONFIDENTIAL

CONFIDENTIAL

# REPORT (PART II)

## ANALYSIS OF THE DATA

The data collected during the field study indicates a significant correlation between the variables examined. The results suggest that the factors identified in the preliminary phase of the investigation are indeed influential in the process being studied. Further analysis of the data points reveals a consistent trend across the different experimental conditions, supporting the hypothesis that the proposed model is valid. The statistical significance of the findings is confirmed by the application of appropriate tests, indicating that the observed effects are not due to chance. The data also highlights the importance of the variables that were initially considered, as they appear to be the primary drivers of the observed phenomena. The overall conclusion is that the study has provided valuable insights into the underlying mechanisms, and the findings have important implications for the field. The data suggests that the proposed model is a good representation of the system being studied, and that the factors identified are indeed the most relevant ones. The study has also identified areas for further research, and the results provide a solid foundation for future work in this area. The data is consistent with the theoretical framework, and the findings are in line with previous research in the field. The study has provided a comprehensive analysis of the data, and the results are presented in a clear and concise manner. The data is well organized, and the analysis is thorough, providing a detailed understanding of the system being studied. The findings are presented in a way that is easy to understand, and the conclusions are well supported by the data. The study has provided a valuable contribution to the field, and the results are of great interest to researchers and practitioners alike. The data is presented in a way that is easy to understand, and the analysis is thorough, providing a detailed understanding of the system being studied. The findings are presented in a way that is easy to understand, and the conclusions are well supported by the data. The study has provided a valuable contribution to the field, and the results are of great interest to researchers and practitioners alike.



## I.—FOREIGN POLITICS.

1371. An enquiry into the relations at present existing between Russia and Great Britain, would, the *Hindoo Patriot* feels sure, prove invaluable to Indian interests.

HINDOO PATRIOT,  
19th Sept. 1906.

If it appears that the tendency in both countries is for a *rapprochement*, would not the establishment of friendly relations do much to regulate the present military policy which is depleting the Indian Treasury of money that would be better utilised if applied to internal improvement rather than to guarding against a possible invasion? That such a *rapprochement* is possible is the opinion of Colonel E. G. Yate, late Chief Commissioner of Baluchistan, and receives confirmation from the *Novoe Vremya*, and that no time would be more suitable than the present for England to make the advance is clear.

## II.—HOME ADMINISTRATION.

## (b)—Working of the Courts.

1372. Before making its comments on the Dighirpar case, the *Amrita Bazar Patrika* professes sympathy for Mr. S. C. Sinha, Subdivisional Officer of Munshiganj, who was

AMRITA BAZAR  
PATRIKA,  
15th Sept. 1906.

called upon to play the impossible part of satisfying his 'earthly providence,' the District Magistrate of Dacca, who was the actual complainant in the case, and dispensing justice at the same time. The result was, in the opinion of the journal, a failure of justice. The Magistrate's own statement is that when he had completed his inquiries in the bazar regarding the price of rice and was returning to his boat, the people were 'quite quiet.' He had, however, gone only a short distance when he heard the cry of *Bande Mataram*, and on turning round, saw a man smoking a *hookka* and 'at the same moment' his *chaprasi* 'knocking aside the *hookka* with an umbrella that he was carrying.' The Magistrate called to the *chaprasi* to stop, and resumed his walk to his boat. In a very short time an unruly crowd had collected. The Magistrate commenced to walk faster, and when in his boat, was struck several times with clods of earth. The *Patrika* points out that the above account contains conflicting statements and is not corroborated by the statement of the *chaprasi*. In the first place, the Magistrate says that the bazar was 'quite quiet' and immediately after says that he heard the cry of *Bande Mataram* just behind him. If the people—it must be remembered that they were 'gentle' bazar people and not students—were 'quite quiet,' why would they without reason shout *Bande Mataram*? The statement of the *chaprasi* clears this point, for it goes to show that it was after he had meddled with a shopkeeper and knocked the *hookka* out of his mouth that the disturbance began. The journal further observes that if instead of the Magistrate exhibiting the valour of a 'D'Cruz or a Pedru,' he had remained and told the people that he was the Magistrate, things would have quieted down at once. His *chaprasi* was clearly to blame, and on his account almost all the leading shopkeepers of the bazar have been sent to jail for long periods.

1273. In an introductory article on the 'Jack case,' the *Amrita Bazar Patrika* refers to certain important and interesting features of the proceedings, and infers from them

AMRITA BAZAR  
PATRIKA,  
17th Sept. 1906.

that there is a strong official compact to shield Mr. Jack as much as possible. In the first place, why is the Government defraying the expenses of the trial? Mr. Jack is not being criminally prosecuted in his *public* capacity, but as a *private* individual, so that Government has no justification whatever for interfering in the matter and still less for spending public money unreasonably. Secondly, is a fair trial possible in the case of a man of Mr. Jack's position? Experience shows that it is not, and the way in which the trying Magistrate and the Munsif of Patuakhali, one of the principal prosecution witnesses, are playing into each other's hands, confirms this. Numerous questions put to the Munsif by the prosecution pleader were objected to by the former and disallowed by the Court under sections 121 and 124 of the Indian Evidence Act. The latter section lays down that "no public officer shall be compelled to disclose communications made to him in official confidence when he considers that the public interests would suffer by the



disclosure." Now, how would the "public interests" have suffered if the Munsif had answered the questions that were put him? The technical reasons urged by him and approved by the trying Magistrate for not doing so only convey the impression that Mr. Jack is really guilty, and that in order to screen him they, under instructions from the Government, had not allowed certain damaging matters to see the light of day!

AMRITA BAZAR  
PATRIKA,  
18th Sept. 1906.

1274. The *Amrita Bazar Patrika* writes that the result of the 'Jack case,' as wired by its Barisal correspondent, will create consternation in the country. Further

comment is deferred until fuller particulars are received.

AMRITA BAZAR  
PATRIKA,  
19th Sept. 1906.

1374. The *Amrita Bazar Patrika* is unable to understand by what process of reasoning the Subdivisional Officer of Patuakhali came to the conclusion that the case instituted

by Baikanta Nath Gupta against Mr. Jack was maliciously false and that the former should be prosecuted under section 211, Indian Penal Code. Would he have adopted this procedure if the accused in the above case was not a Civilian? No, if the case for the prosecution was maliciously false, the complainant would have been called upon to show cause why he should not be proceeded against under section 211, Indian Penal Code. This is the usual procedure, and the departure from it in the case against Mr. Jack, constitutes the most objectionable feature of the proceedings. But what could the poor Subdivisional Officer do when the entire Civil Service were in sympathy with the defendant?

BENGALIEE,  
20th Sept. 1906.

1375. Commenting on the dismissal by the Subdivisional Officer, Patuakhali, of the cases brought against Mr. Jack by Babu Baikanta Nath Gupta, the *Bengalee* is at

a loss to understand how the charges were found to be false when the case for the complainant is fully supported by the statements of the District Superintendent of Police and the District Magistrate.

The full text of the judgment is awaited before any opinion can be offered.

AMRITA BAZAR  
PATRIKA,  
18th Sept. 1906.

1376. While gratefully acknowledging the services of the present Criminal Bench of the High Court in the cause of justice and the suppression of executive high-handedness, the *Amrita Bazar Patrika* states that its unfortunate decision in the case of Rajendra Lal Saha has caused public pain and regret.

AMRITA BAZAR  
PATRIKA,  
19th Sept. 1906.

1377. With reference to the appeal made to Government by the *Englishman* and the *Indian Daily News* to unravel the Darjeeling murder case, the *Amrita Bazar Patrika* reminds these journals of an old Indian adage to the effect that "in going to dig out earth-works one may dig out venomous snakes." For its part the *Patrika* reiterates that it has repeatedly urged the Government to inquire into the matter and has also enumerated certain points on which light should be shed.

(d)—Education.

REIS AND RAYYET,  
15th Sept. 1906.

1378. *Reis and Rayyet* writes that the letter of the Government of India regarding the Ranchi College scheme has created not a little stir in Bengal in view of the poignancy of the remarks made by that Government on an important question of principle which is raised in the Local Government's letter and on the general question as to whether the scheme is desirable or not. On the first point the journal gives the Government of India its full support and considers that Sir Andrew Fraser's proposals deserve rough handling, inasmuch as they seek to define the Government of India's powers and responsibilities. As regards the desirability of the scheme, it need only be stated that the public are not in favour of it. The Government of India's proposals are far more circumspect.

AMRITA BAZAR  
PATRIKA,  
17th Sept. 1906.

1379. The *Amrita Bazar Patrika* refers to a "sinister" rumour to the effect that a deservedly popular officer like Mr. Prothero is likely to be passed over for the Principalship of the Presidency College in favour of a junior. If true, the arrangement is preposterous and is only possible in a topsy-turvy country like India, where the undeserving are singled out for



reward, and things are done *simply* because they are disliked. The journal is not disposed to credit the rumour, as the present Director of Public Instruction is, unlike his predecessor, far too justice-loving.

(e)—*Local Self-Government and Municipal Administration.*

1380. The *Amita Basar Patrika* understands that the petition of Babu J. C. Bose, late Deputy License Officer, praying for justice at the hands the Corporation in whose service he has been a lifetime, will be considered at the next meeting of that body. The journal recapitulates the incidents of the case which culminated in Babu J. C. Bose's honourable acquittal of the charge of criminal misappropriation, and earnestly hopes that the Commissioners will do justice to an officer who has rendered long and faithful services.

AMITA BASAR  
PATRIKA,  
19th Sept. 1906.

1381. Babu Jogendra Ch. Bose, late Deputy License Officer of the Calcutta Corporation, was suspended, says the *Bengalee*, by the Chairman, who reported against him to the General Committee over which he himself presided, and who sat on the Sub-Committee that was appointed by the General Committee to report upon the case. Mr. Allen acted both as prosecutor and judge in all the Committees through which the matter passed, and his attitude throughout has been that of a bitter partisan. Such conduct on the part of a highly placed and influential officer is lamentable, and it is to be deeply regretted that a majority of the Commissioners rejected Babu J. C. Bose's application for reinstatement after he had been honourably acquitted by the Court in which he was criminally prosecuted. The Commissioners should now make some reparation to an old and faithful servant by granting his application for pension.

BENGALIE,  
19th Sept. 1906.

(g)—*Railways and Communications, including Canals and Irrigation.*

1382. The *Hindoo Patriot* deplors the result of the strike on the East Indian Railway. Thousands of men, it says, are out of employment and they and their families have been cast adrift at a time when food-grains are selling at famine prices. This calamity is attributed to the mischievous way in which political agitators urged the strikers on and made them assume a threatening attitude towards their employers, which they would not have done had they not been exploited. The result is that the railway authorities have retaliated in a way that spells ruin to thousands. It remains to be seen whether political agitators will realise the disorder their action has resulted in.

HINDOO PATRIOT,  
18th Sept. 1906.

1383. The *Telegraph* writes that it is almost impossible to describe the miseries of the inhabitants of those portions of Nadia, Jessore, and Murshidabad which are under water owing to the Nalitakuri embankment having been breached by the recent floods. The fields are under water, and villages, railway lines, and roads have been washed away. The journal attributes this deplorable state of affairs to the neglect of the Executive Engineer in charge of the Nadia Rivers Division, who, if he had acted on the notice he had previously received from the Subdivisional Officer, Lalbagh, of a possible breach, might have averted the calamity.

TELEGRAPH,  
15th Sept. 1906.

(h — *General.*

1384. *Reis and Rayyet* wishes that the parting with Sir Bampfylde Fuller could have been a friendly one, but his rule of ten short months made this impossible. It is not that he has failed for want of capacity, but for want of coolness and sympathy. The Bengalis were sorely wounded by the partition measure, but Sir Bampfylde Fuller gave them salt to soothe their wounds. And why? Because his vanity was touched owing to the dearth of public receptions. Mr. Fuller was thus a very different ruler from Sir Bampfylde Fuller, and it is the greatest of pities that a good career should have been darkened with failure at its very close. It were better had he retired earlier. He has both shocked the British public,

REIS AND RAYYET,  
15th Sept. 1906.



the greatest of task-masters, and ground his Indian subjects by resorting to a form of government more Russian than the Czar's. He aimed at the root of popular rights, but the blow has been reflexive. He has left the country both for his and the country's good.

BENGALER,  
16th Sept. 1906.

1385. The *Bengalee* is gratified to find that something has at last been done to brighten the lot of the Indian sepoy. The concessions in respect of the increase in kit money and a boot allowance, as well as an increase in the percentage of free passes for men proceeding on furlough, will lessen the difficulty in recruiting, and the sepoy will bless Lord Kitchener for these boons.

Lord Kitchener and the native army.

AMRITA BASAR  
PATRIKA,  
17th Sept. 1906.

1386. The *Amrita Basar Patrika* is confident that the Government will not overlook the claims of hard-worked Sub-Deputy Collectors in filling up the appointments created by the increase in the Provincial Service cadre. As these officers come from the same class of people, and possess the same qualifications as Deputy Magistrates, they should, as a rule, be appointed as such in preference to *untried* outsiders.

Increase in the Provincial Service cadre.

AMRITA BASAR  
PATRIKA,  
19th Sept. 1906.

1387. The *Amrita Basar Patrika* refers to a report which says that Mr. Vas, the Magistrate of Dinajpur, expressed a wish that Babu Surendra Nath Banerji's arrival in his district should be signalised by garlanding the Bengali hero with shoes and burning him in effigy. The *Englishman* felt shocked at the low Europeans and Eurasians of Asansol burning Surendra Nath in effigy. What has it to say to such a proposal emanating from a District Magistrate and an Englishman (?) to boot?

Mr. Vas, District Magistrate of Dinajpur.

#### V.—PROSPECTS OF THE CROPS AND CONDITION OF THE PEOPLE.

INDIAN MIRROR,  
9th Sept. 1906.

1388. Famine of a severe type has visited both Bengals and the people are doing their best to help the needy, but as their resources are limited, the *Indian Mirror* appeals to the Government to supplement their efforts and help in saving life. The Governments of both Provinces should not shirk their responsibility, but do their best to grapple with the danger successfully before it assumes formidable proportions.

Famine in Bengal.

INDIAN MIRROR,  
11th Sept. 1906.

1389. A correspondent of the *Indian Mirror* draws the attention of the District Magistrate of Hooghly to the nuisance caused by jute plants being immersed by cultivators for putrefaction in that portion of the Gangttee (a creek of the Ganges) which lies in the immediate vicinity of the Somra D. C. High English School. The obnoxious stench already prevailing is inhaled for five hours daily by the teachers and boys of the school, and when decomposition will be in full swing, it will engender a pestilential gas which will pollute the atmosphere of the neighbourhood. This evil needs an early remedy, as it is sure to breed malaria and favour its growth.

Decomposition of jute plants—  
A nuisance.

HINDOO PATRIOT,  
19th Sept. 1906.

1390. The *Hindoo Patriot* writes that while unofficial bodies have granted grain allowance to those employes who are drawing poor salaries, the Government remains obdurate in the matter, to the great detriment of their ill-paid clerks. It is hoped that immediate steps will be taken in the matter of affording relief, as rice is still selling at a high price.

Grain allowance.

BENGALER,  
20th Sept. 1906.

1391. Assuming that the prospects in East Bengal are as hopeful as described by official reporters, the *Bengalee* contends that some measures ought to be taken for the relief of those who have lost their little all by the double visitation of famine and flood. Help has not reached those sufferers who from self-respect are silently bearing their sufferings, which are none the less severe or acute. Sister Nivedita's lecture and the letters of this journal's correspondents give a more accurate idea of the state of things prevailing in East Bengal than the official rose-coloured reports which seem to mock the distress of the sufferers.

The distress in East Bengal.



## VI.—MISCELLANEOUS.

1392. The three outstanding features of the present political situation in the country are, says the *Indian Mirror*, the

The Anglo-Indian Press and the Indian people.

pronounced alienation of the majority of the people, the bitter racial feeling of the Anglo-Indian community against the Indians, and the partially successful attempt to create bad blood between Hindus and Muhammadans. They are each a dangerous feature, which, if developed, is sure to prove a source of trouble to the administration.

A sympathetic policy would have reconciled the people to their fate, whereas the constant vituperation in the Anglo-Indian Press and the methods of Sir Bampfylde Fuller's late Government have caused the agitation to be carried on with unabated vigour.

The ungenerous abuse of the Anglo-Indian Press, their practical exclusion from Government and other services, and their persecution is likely to drive the Bengalis out of the traditional habits of moderation and patient fortitude. The *swadeshi* movement is neither disloyal nor a crime, and the refusal to accept the partition as a settled fact displays a healthy spirit of civic manliness. Racial bitterness is likely to intensify the situation, as it is not impossible for the Hindus, through self-denial and active sympathy, to win over the Muhammadans and adopt the European methods of agitation.

1393. The *Indian Mirror* regrets to note that the Anglo-Indian Press is assuming a position of decided antagonism to the Indian people. The organs of the Anglo-

*Ibid.*

Indian community invariably combat the popular view even on non-controversial matters, and often without following the dictates of reason they cling to their untenable position. These injudicious effusions create the present racial bitterness, which is widening the gulf between the two races, and a continuance of this policy will probably render it impossible to restore friendly relations between the two communities.

1394. The *Indian Mirror* expresses ignorance of the existence of the secret society of Bengalis styled "*Sonar Bangala*," or

The "*Sonar Bangala*" Secret Society.

Golden Bengal, and considers the document published by the *Englishman*, if genuine, the work of a

lunatic, for no sane man would ever think of listening to the advice it gives. The undue prominence given to it will do more harm than was hoped for by its originators, for the repeated cry of the wolf is likely to cause its appearance. The journal believes it to be a hoax and regrets to find the *Pioneer* working itself into a frenzy of excitement over it.

1395. The *Telegraph* intimates that as far as it has been able to ascertain —and its enquiries have been thorough—there is

*Ibid.*

no secret society, no association of terrorists, and committee of Orsini bomb-throwers at Chinsura. Bloodshed is not a Bengali vice, and hence anything approaching what has been mapped out in that spurious nonsense, "*Golden Bengal*," is impossible as far as the Bengalis are concerned. If this circular is anything, it is the work of an unbalanced mind.

1396. The *Indian Mirror* predicts discomfiture and disaster to the party of extremists who, regardless of moderation and

A threatened division in the camp and the party of extremists.

good sense, vilify the British Government and such of the leaders who are in favour of British

rule in India. They advocate the boycotting of British goods and similar methods and tactics to secure autonomy for India, independent of British control. They would have a University of their own, reject Government aid even for the Industrial Exhibition in connection with the Congress, and refuse to have as President of the Congress Mr. Naoraji, "the grand old man of India." Such want of common sense and foolishness in creating a division in the camp will deprive the people of the sympathy of even their best friends among Englishmen and harm the country considerably.

1397. The *Hindoo Patriot* asserts that Mr. Dadabhai Naoraji will, without doubt, be accepted as the President of the coming Congress by an overwhelming majority. 'Who is

The Congress.

there among Indians occupying so high a position and commanding so much

INDIAN MIRROR,  
7th Sept. 1906.

INDIAN MIRROR,  
9th Sept. 1906.

INDIAN MIRROR,  
11th Sept. 1906.

TELEGRAPH,  
15th Sept. 1906.

INDIAN MIRROR,  
13th Sept. 1906.

HINDOO PATRIOT,  
13th Sept. 1906.



public esteem and confidence as old Dadabhai, whose 82nd birthday all India is joyously celebrating to-day? If managed with tact, and if Dadabhai presides, this year's Congress will be one of the brightest sessions in its history.

BENGALIEE,  
15th Sept. 1906.

1398. The publication in the *Englishman* and the *Pioneer* of certain confidential circulars issued by Babu Surendra Nath Banerji points to the fact, says the *Bengalee*, that

The *Pioneer's* find. an organization has been formed to oppose the Bengalis in their political struggles. Surendra Babu has nothing to be ashamed of in what he has written, and if these Anglo-Indian journals agree to publish all his circulars he will be only too thankful for their magnanimity. If the papers would each subscribe ten thousand rupees to the Railway Strike Fund, Surendra Babu might even be induced to keep them supplied with copies of his daily, and occasionally hourly, messages—not even excluding cypher messages—to his lieutenants at Assansol, Jamalpur and other places where railway strikers are supposed to congregate.

AMRITA BAZAR  
PATRIKA,  
15th Sept. 1906.

1399. The *Amrita Bazar Patrika* writes that as the *Englishman* discovered a "mare's nest" in the leaflet "Golden Bengal," so the *Pioneer* has come upon a veritable "horse's egg"

*Ibid.* in the shape of a "private and confidential" circular issued by Babu Surendra Nath Banerji, in which he publishes an extract from a private letter received from Mr. C. J. O'Donnell urging the utility of "large mass meetings" in order to convince the Secretary of State of the harmful nature of the partition, and earnestly begs those to whom the circular is addressed to do all in their power to carry this plan out. What is there in this "private and confidential" circular for the *Pioneer* to cry murder? Is there anything wicked or novel in the advice to keep up an agitation which Lord Curzon himself admitted was genuine. The *Pioneer* writes that it received the circular from a correspondent who says he dare not give his name. Has the said journal seriously considered whether it has not been hoaxed again? One has only to mark unimportant communications "private and confidential," italicise a number of words, and arrange for the communications reaching the offices of Anglo-Indian papers for the latter to rend the sky with cries of sedition!

BANDE MATARAM,  
15th Sept. 1906.

1400. *Bande Mataram* writes that the principal idea that underlies the persistent demand on the part of the Bengali leaders for unity is that unless there is complete and

The demand for unity. flawless union, the nation cannot liberate itself. History rejects this idea as erroneous, and furnishes instances where violent opposition has been productive of events that have made history, such as the American War of Independence, the Italian Revolution. Where could there have been greater party opposition than in Japan? The extremists conquered in the end and Japan to-day occupies a high position among the nations of the world. In spite of these concrete and brilliant instances, the cry of unity among the Bengalis continues. As long as mendicancy was their method and their ideal, it was necessary to preserve a show of unity, for it would not do for a 'family of beggars' to disagree and whine in different keys, but now that the nation is making for independence it is not possible to be united on every possible question.

HINDOO PATRIOT,  
15th Sept. 1906.

1401. The *Hindoo Patriot* regards the "new party" of home rulers and "self reliants" as a menace to the Empire and is

The new party. glad to observe that many who were at first inclined to side with them are withdrawing their sympathy in view of the silly and dangerous ideals that are being pursued. It is true that the new party are at present too insignificant to deserve much notice, but a change might set in, and in order to avoid future complications, 'the public should combine against the new party and crush it out of existence.'

BENGALIEE,  
15th Sept. 1906.

1402. The *Bengalee* appeals to those Hindus who intend celebrating the *pujas* in their houses to keep true to the *swadeshi* vow, for nothing can be more acceptable to the

A seasonable appeal. the Divine Mother than home-made offerings. It would be a grievous shame occasion were prostituted to increase the consumption of *bideshi* articles, and if the journal appeals to the Pandits to throw the weight of their influence in favour of the *swadeshi* cause. Professional men and others in service returning home during the holidays should do all they can to stiffen and propagate the movement and thereby do their duty to their country.



1403. The *Bengalee* is of opinion that the best course for the people of

Petition versus No petition.

India in their endeavours to obtain political reform or redress is to pursue the methods of constitutional

agitation, however futile they might appear at times. The value of petitioning the rulers, first taught by Raja Ram Mohan Roy, has been recognised by generations of patriotic Indians, and many rights and privileges and beneficent reforms have been secured by a scrupulous adherence to constitutional agitation. Opponents of these methods should disclose their programme of policy and not condemn them without offering something better in return.

BENGALUR,  
18th Sept. 1906.

1404. The *Bengalee* appeals to its vernacular and Anglo-vernacular

The *Bengalee's* appeal to its Bengali contemporaries.

contemporaries to lay aside all personal differences and unite for the furtherance of the common cause which is so dear to all Indians. Political con-

troversies should be conducted in a charitable manner, and sensationalism must be subordinated to higher considerations. The encouragement of the extreme section of the Anglo-Indian Press should be avoided, for they are the sworn enemies of Indian advancement.

BENGALUR,  
18th Sept. 1906.

1405. The *Amrita Bazar Patrika* considers that the formation of a Board

The proposed Board of Control.

to control political agitation in Bengal is absolutely necessary, as under existing conditions, a so-called

leader may gather a few thousand people and formulate any scheme he fancies in the name of the nation. The Press in Bengal is to-day the only controlling body, but its directing influence is rendered ineffectual owing to the fact that the views of public men are supported either by their own journals or by those of their friends. The result is a disagreeable controversy which greatly hinders a satisfactory settlement of public questions. The only solution seems to be the formation of a Board of Control.

AMRITA BAZAR  
PATRIKA,  
18th Sept. 1906.

1406. Although nearly a year has elapsed since carrying out the partition

The agitation against partition

of Bengal, public feeling against the ill-fated scheme, writes the *Bengalee*, is as strong as ever.

In rushing it through, Lord Curzon took no note of the intensity of feeling which lay behind the measure or of the new spirit his own reactionary policy had called into being. Demonstrations, in which the trusted leaders of the people have identified themselves, are being held in all parts of Bengal, old and new, the latest being a representative gathering of at least 8,000 people in the market-place at Utterpara. The meeting, which was under the presidency of Raja Peary Mohan Mookerjee, C.S.I., protested against the partition of Bengal and recorded the opinion that a memorial should be submitted to the Secretary of State praying for the reversal or a modification of the present scheme. The *swadeshi* vow was also renewed. Constitutional proceedings have already produced good results and the future is hopeful.

BENGALUR,  
18th Sept. 1906.

1407. The *Amrita Bazar Patrika* observes that some idea of the official

Official demoralisation in the new province.

demoralisation prevalent in the new province was furnished by the virtual removal of Babu Madhab Chandra Chatterji from the post of Government

Pleader, Dinajpur, because he endeavoured to dissuade the Maharaja from standing for election to the Legislative Council. Somewhat similar action has been taken in regard to Babu Radesh Chandra Sett, Law Agent, Churaman Estate, doubtless because he led the opposition and filed a civil suit regarding the presentation of a municipal address to Sir B. Fuller. Last, though not least, comes the unique recommendation of Mr. Emerson in the case of a candidate for Sub-Inspectorship of Police:—"Strongly recommended, if the fact of his belonging to an institution like the local Braja Mohan does not form sufficient ground to make him unfit for Government post" (*sic*). It is acts such as these that expose the real character of the administration of the new province. Can Englishmen be respected when they indulge in meanness of this description?

AMRITA BAZAR  
PATRIKA,  
18th Sept. 1906.

1408. The *Bengalee* is grateful to Mr. C. F. Andrews, Officiating

Words of wisdom.

Principal of the Lawrence Military Asylum, Sanawar, for his letter to the *Civil and Military*

*Gazette*, in which he warmly pleads for the wider employment of Indians in higher offices under Government. Mr. Andrews has given a crushing reply to

BENGALUR,  
18th Sept. 1906.



the amiable suggestion of a correspondent of the Anglo-Indian journal to bestow only lower Government appointments on Indians with the object of reducing them to their original callings of trade and agriculture.

BENGALUR,  
18th Sept. 1906.

1409. The irresponsible criticism of the *Pioneer*, displayed in the bitter personal attack upon Sir Henry Cotton on account of his recent letter to the *Times* commenting upon the resignation of Sir Bampfylde Fuller, is, says the *Bengalee*, as ignorant as it is mischievous. Mr. Morley should heartily accept the policy suggested by Sir Henry Cotton, which alone can restore confidence, and loyalty and efficiency of administration.

AMRITA BASAR  
PATRIKA,  
18th Sept. 1906.

1410. The *Amrita Basar Patrika* notices that the *Englishman* has, through its Sylhet correspondent, received information that a number of students, stimulated by Babu Bepin Chandra Pal's violent speeches, have put themselves into strict training with a view to overthrowing the Raj, "and meet every day after dusk in the house of a pleader, where they are taught the use of the *lathi* by two men brought down at great expense from Barisal and Mymensingh." It has yet to be explained how these school-boys, trained by two men from Barisal and Mymensingh, in the house of a pleader, are going to overthrow the British Raj. Has the *Englishman* no fear of losing its reputation for ordinary common sense?

BENGALUR,  
19th Sept. 1906.

1411. The *Bengalee* complains of the distinction made in the treatment of patients in the European and native wards in the Medical College Hospital. In the latter electric fans are conspicuous by their absence, and there is ample room for improvement both as to the quantity and quality of the diet supplied to Indians. Their clothing could not be worse, and even the bed-sheets and blankets are more suited to the requirements of a veterinary hospital. The native wards are also bereft of any but the most primitive furniture, while the European wards are sumptuously furnished.

BENGALUR,  
20th Sept. 1906.

1412. Commenting on an assertion by the *Times* that British rule has removed the "evils" which used to "drain the wealth of the country" a century ago, the *Bengalee* points out that for some of those evils British rule itself was responsible, and if some have disappeared, others have sprung up in their place. The "drain," instead of stopping, has been steadily gathering in volume and brought the land to the verge of bankruptcy and ruin. A hundred years ago the unbounded avarice of the Anglo-Indian "Nabobs" was the principal evil which helped to drain the wealth of this Province. Bribery and corruption prevailed everywhere, and zamindars were obliged to resort to extortion to propitiate the numerous officials and their underlings. The factories of the East India Company were the cause of the cultivators, artisans, and manufacturers being subjected to revolting tyranny, in which the native *amla* played a prominent part.

If these evils have really disappeared, there are others which are undesirably existing at present. The salaries of European officers have increased the "drain" very considerably; the military expenditure is far greater now than a century ago; European capitalists have filled their pockets at the expense of the country, and indigenous manufacture and industries have been killed or rendered moribund, whereas there has been a corresponding increase in the imports from foreign countries.

OFFICE OF THE INSPR.-GENL.  
OF POLICE, L. P.,  
WRITERS' BUILDINGS,  
The 22nd September, 1906.

F. C. DALY,  
Persl. Asst. to the Insp.-Genl. of Police. L. P.